THE FAMULUS OF TERENCE

EDITED BY
JOHN SARGEAUNT M.A.
AND
THE REV. A. G. S. RAYNOR M.A.

OXFORD: AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

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THE FAMULUS OF TERENCE

AS IT IS PERFORMED AT THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF ST. PETER, WESTMINSTER

EDITED BY
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OXFORD
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PREFACE

THE comedy of Terence, from which *Famulus* is adapted and condensed, was regularly acted at Westminster throughout the eighteenth century and down to the year 1854. It was then dropped, as in its original form it was not in all ways suited for presentation on the stage. It is, however, one of Terence's most lively plays, and last year Dr. Gow determined to restore it with omissions and alterations. A version under the name of *Pincerna* had been prepared for school use by Cardinal Newman. Dr. Gow's version is based upon this but is further condensed. Most of Cardinal Newman's lines have disappeared, and of the few that remain it has been necessary in the larger number to make alterations. When Newman made his text the niceties of Terentian metre were not well understood, and his lines have metrical flaws. The original text has also been carefully revised. The stage directions follow the performance of last year.

It is hoped that so good a comedy as this may be welcomed in schools and that for form use a play somewhat shortened may be convenient.

We have to thank Dr. Gow for allowing us to annotate his version.

J. S.
A. G. S. R.

WESTMINSTER:
June, 1908.

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PROSODY

The language of Terence is the contemporary speech of Rome. His metre, it is true, was borrowed from Greece, with such changes only as were necessary for its use in a stressed tongue, but his pronunciation was not altered to suit his metre. It was not so with the Latin poets from Ennius downward. They borrowed their measures from the unstressed language of Greece, in which quantities were much more sharply marked than in their own, and they used an artificial pronunciation to suit their scansions. They were not wrong. Colloquial pronunciation suits ill with the epic style. The learner who passes from Virgil or Ovid to Plautus or Terence must learn to speak the Latin words not as they were recited but as they were actually spoken in the house and the street. We may take an actual illustration. Virgil wrote as the beginning of a dactylic hexameter the words

Italiam fato profugus.

The same words in colloquial pronunciation would make the beginning of an iambic trimeter. To obtain his effect it is probable that Virgil gave to the first vowel of *Italiam* somewhat more length than it had in common speech, while he somewhat reduced the stress on the second syllable as on the first syllable of *fato* and *profugus*. Thus the stronger stress of common speech had a considerable effect upon colloquial quantities. What was *volŭptates* in poetry was *volŭptates* in the comic writers. Thus in ordinary English

the first syllable of 'irresponsible' is short, but by pronouncing either *r* Tennyson was able to make it long in the line

Irresponsible indolent reviewers.

The first syllable of 'hexameters' is colloquially short, but again by uttering it in full form Tennyson makes it long in his pentameter

Barbarous experiment, barbarous hexameters.

In fact scansion by pure quantity was perhaps hardly more native and natural to Latin than it is to English. It is possible in either language, but hardly in colloquial speech. Terence's metre is quantitative, but in his stressed tongue he had to put himself under restrictions from which the Greek poets were free. Thus Aristophanes could end a line

πυνθάνομαι πάνυ σφόδρα,

but Terence could not end a line

edidicit pater meus.

We obscure the distinction by speaking Greek, as it was not spoken, with stress.

It must be remembered that by Terence's time Latin polysyllables, with some exceptions, bore the stress on the penultimate if it was long and on the antepenultimate if the penultimate was short. The exception which is of most consequence in metrical matters is that of a quadrisyllable beginning with three short. Here the stress came on the first syllable. We see this clearly in our play in such endings as

falsa lácrumula

or

nostri fundi cálamitas.

The following rules will help to show the effect of stress upon quantity.

Breves Breviantes.

(i) *Some iambic words ending in a vowel shorten the second vowel.* In some instances this usage was so completely established that even the poets did not venture to go back to the original quantity. This was the case with *benĕ* and *malĕ*, *nisĭ* and *quasĭ*, and several words in *o*, e. g. *citŏ*, *egŏ*. In Terence some imperatives are thus shortened, as *cavĕ* 547, *rogă* 497.

(ii) *Iambic words ending in a vowel shorten the vowel before a stressed syllable.* We have perhaps an instance of this in *tace tu* 386, but this may come under the former rule. So *domi* 478.

(iii) *Iambic words ending in a consonant shorten the vowel if it be long, and do not make long position before other consonants, if the next syllable be stressed and sometimes if it be not.* Examples are *forĕs haé* 210, *sorŏr dícta* 107, *negăt quis* 191, *simŭl consilium* 180.

(iv) *In words or combinations of words of three or more syllables a long vowel or position is shortened when it follows a short and precedes or follows a stressed syllable.* Examples are *ego ĕxclúdor* 109, *in hŏc bíduom* 140, *sed ĕccam ípsa* 34, *quód ĭntellexi* 533, *quíd ĭnterest* 172, *o ĭndígnum* 25, *neque ŭnde eam* 233.

Loss of Final Consonant.

(i) *Final s before a consonant was often not pronounced.* The literary men endeavoured to restore the letter, but in the end the common speech was too strong for them: compare *somnus* and Italian *sonno*. Examples are *viden* for *videsne*, *potin* for *potisne*, *vetŭ' veternosus* 493, *opŭ' faciam* 163. It is usual to write the letter, but instead of *magis* it is possible that we should write the form *mage*.

(ii) *Final m was dropt in some common words, especially quidem.* Examples are *ehĕm curate* 402, *enĭm vero* 255.

(iii) *Final t was perhaps dropt in some common words such as dedit, iit.*

Ille and Iste.

These pronouns have each two different pronunciations according as they are emphatic or not. We may compare our own pronunciation of *he*, *him*, *her*, and the like, which, if they are emphatic or begin a sentence, keep their aspirate, but in other cases drop it and become proclitics or enclitics. Thus we say 'I told him but not his brother', where *him* keeps and *his* loses the aspirate. So in classic English we do not say 'I told him' but 'I told 'im'.

The nominatives *ille* and *illa* if emphatic were trochees, as *ego excludor, īllĕ recipitur* 109, but otherwise the final vowel was lost and the word became *ill'*, and hence Italian *il*. So *ill' sese* 269.

In the cases if emphatic the first syllable was long as *nisi si īllum plus amas quam me* 110. Otherwise the word became an enclitic or a proclitic with the former syllable short. Thus in 101 *sine illum* was pronounced *sínĭlum*. A good contrast is supplied by the emphatic *hac atque īllac* of 60 and the unemphatic *mater mea ĭllic mortua 'st*, where *illic* is a proclitic, as the English word would be an enclitic, 'my mother died there.'

The same rule applies to the cases of *iste*. We have the two uses in 284 and 285, the emphatic *īstunc ipsum* and the unemphatic *sed ĭstam*. Thus the phrase *quid ĭstic* was stressed as our word 'fiddlestick'.

Hiatus.

(i) *At a change of speaker*, as *quandō?* DO. *hodie*. 502.

(ii) *In a monosyllable before a short vowel.*

This is most usual when the monosyllable is a preposition, which really makes one word with its case, just as *quamobrem* is spoken and scanned as one word. Examples are *cŭm ĭllo* 74, *cum amica* 392. A long syllable is shortened, as *praĕ ămore* 53, *ŏ ĭndignum* 25. We should so scan *nĕ ĭllud* 36, *quĭ ĭllum* 231, and a good many more instances which are disputed. So *me dĭ ament* 372.

SYNIZESIS.

This is common in many pronouns, as the cases of *is*, *meus*, and other possessives, in some adverbs as *proin* and *dehinc*, in *mehercle* and in some other words as *deae*. Thus monosyllables are *ei* 25, *diu* 223, *deae* 230, and disyllables *eundem* 165, *deorsum* 206, *fuisse* 228.

LIST OF METRES

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Iambic dimeters acatalectic, 158, 227, 229, 234, 454, 459.

Iambic tetrameters acatalectic, 162, 163, 221–225, 230, 231, 235–245, 293–310, 455, 457, 458, 460, 465–472, 524–534, 546, 561–577, 777–794.

Iambic tetrameters catalectic, 193–219, 247, 258, 463, 549, 550, 753–769.

Trochaic tetrameters catalectic, 157, 161, 164–192, 226, 233, 278–292, 452, 453, 456, 461, 462, 507–523, 545, 547, 548, 551–560, 578–606, 696–721, 770–776, 795–810.

Trochaic tetrameters acatalectic, 159, 160, 232, 450, 451, 535–542, 544.

Trochaic dimeter catalectic, 543.

Extra metrum, 220.

PERSONAE

PHAEDRIA, *adulescens.*

PARMENO, *servus.*

GNATHO, *parasitus.*

CHAEREA, *adulescens.*

THRASO, *miles.*

CHREMES, *adulescens.*

DORUS, *servus.*

SANGA, *servus.*

LACHES, *senex.*

THAIS, *vidua.*

PYTHIAS, *ancilla.*

SOPHRONA, *nutrix.*

P. TERENTI FAMVLVS

ACTVS I.—SCAENA I

[*Scene, Athens; a place where four streets meet, one leading to the Forum, another to Piraeus. On the right the house of* THAIS, *on the left that of* LACHES.]

PHAEDRIA. PARMENO

[*Enter* PHAEDRIA *from* LACHES' *house. He advances hesitatingly towards* THAIS' *door followed by* PARMENO.]

PH. Quid igitur faciam? non eam? ne nunc quidem,
Quom accersor ultro? an potius ita me comparem,
Non perpeti puellarum contumelias?
Exclusit: revocat: redeam? non, si me obsecret.
PA. Siquidem hercle possis, nil prius, neque fortius:
Verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter,
Atque, ubi pati non poteris, cum nemo expetet,
Infecta pace, ultro ad eam venies, indicans
Te amare, et ferre non posse: actum est, ilicet,
Peristi. Eludet, ubi te victum senserit.
PH. Proin tu, dum est tempus, etiam atque etiam cogita.
PA. Ere, quae res in se neque consilium neque modum
Habet ullum, eam consilio regere non potes.
In amore haec omnia insunt vitia: iniuriae,
Suspiciones, inimicitiae, indutiae,
Bellum, pax rursum: incerta haec si tu postules
Ratione certa facere, nihilo plus agas,
Quam si des operam, ut cum ratione insanias.

Et quod nunc tute tecum iratus cogitas,
'Egone illam? quae illum? quae me? quae non? sine modo,
Mori me malim: sentiet qui vir siem':
Haec verba illa una mehercle falsa lacrumula,
Quam oculos terendo misere vix vi expresserit,
Restinguet; et te ultro accusabit: et dabis
Vltro ei supplicium. PH. O indignum facinus! nunc ego
Et illam scelestam esse, et me miserum sentio:
Et taedet: et amore ardeo: et prudens, sciens,
Vivus, vidensque, pereo: nec, quid agam, scio.
PA. Quid agas? nisi ut te redimas captum quam queas
Minimo: si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas:
Et ne te adflictes. PH. Itane suades? PA. Si sapis:
Neque, praeterquam quas ipse amor molestias
Habet, addas: et illas, quas habet, recte feras.
[*He catches sight of* THAIS *coming from her house.*]
Sed eccam ipsa egreditur, nostri fundi calamitas;
Nam quod nos capere oportet, haec intercipit.

SCAENA II

THAIS. PHAEDRIA. PARMENO

TH. [*in some distress.*] Miseram me! vereor ne illud gravius Phaedria
Tulerit; neve aliorsum, atque ego feci, acceperit,
Quod heri intromissus non est. PH. [*in great agitation.*] Totus, Parmeno,
Tremo horreoque, postquam aspexi hanc. PA. Bono animo es:
Accede ad ignem hunc, iam calesces plus satis.
TH. [*Turning and seeing* PHAEDRIA.] Quis hic loquitur? ehem, tun' hic eras, mi Phaedria?

Quid stabas hic? quor non intro ibas? PA. Ceterum
De exclusione verbum nullum. TH. Quid taces?
PH. Sane, quia vero hae mihi patent semper fores,
Aut quia sum apud te primus. TH. Missa istaec face.
PH. Quid, 'missa'? o Thaïs, Thaïs, utinam esset mihi
Pars aequa amoris tecum, ac pariter fieret,
Vt aut hoc tibi doleret itidem, ut mihi dolet,
Aut ego istuc abs te factum nili penderem.
TH. Ne crucia te, obsecro, anime mi, mi Phaedria.
Non pol, quo quemquam plus amem, aut plus diligam,
Eo feci; sed ita erat res: faciundum fuit.
PA. Credo, ut fit, misera prae amore exclusti hunc foras.
TH. Sicine agis, Parmeno? age. Sed, huc qua gratia
Te accersi iussi, ausculta. PH. Fiat. TH. Dic mihi
Hoc primum; potin' est hic tacere? PA. Egone? optume.
Verum heus tu, hac lege tibi meam adstringo fidem;
Quae vera audivi, taceo, et contineo optume:
Sin falsum, aut vanum, aut fictum 'st, continuo palam 'st.
Plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo.
Proin tu, taceri si vis, vera dicito.
TH. Samia mihi mater fuit: ea habitabat Rhodi.
PA. [*with condescension.*] Potest taceri hoc. TH. Ibi tum matri parvolam
Puellam dono quidam mercator dedit,
Ex Attica hinc abreptam. PH. Civemne? TH. Arbitror;
Certum non scimus: matris nomen et patris
Dicebat ipsa: patriam et signa cetera
Neque scibat, neque per aetatem etiam potis erat.
Mercator hoc addebat; e praedonibus,
Vnde emerat, se audisse, abreptam e Sunio.
Mater, ubi accepit, coepit studiose omnia
Docere, educere, ita uti si esset filia.

Sororem plerique esse credebant meam.
Ego cum illo quocum tunc habitabam coniuge
Abii huc; qui mihi reliquit haec, quae habeo, omnia.
Interea miles, qui me amare occeperat,
In Cariam 'st profectus. Te interea loci
Cognovi: tute scis, postilla quam intumum
Habeam te, et mea consilia ut tibi credam omnia.
PH. [*sarcastically.*] Non hoc tacebit Parmeno. PA. O, dubiumne id est?
TH. [*impatiently.*] Hoc agite, amabo. Mater mea illic mortua 'st
Nuper: eius frater aliquantum ad rem 'st avidior.
Is ubi esse hanc forma videt honesta virginem,
Et fidibus scire, pretium sperans, ilico
Producit, vendit. Forte fortuna adfuit
Hic meus amicus: emit eam dono mihi,
Imprudens harum rerum ignarusque omnium.
Is venit: postquam sensit me tecum quoque
Rem habere, fingit causas, ne det, sedulo:
Ait, si fidem habeat, se iri praepositum tibi
Apud me, ac non id metuat, ne, ubi acceperim,
Sese relinquam, velle se illam mihi dare;
Verum id vereri. Sed, ego quantum suspicor,
Ad virginem animum adiecit. Eam, mi Phaedria,
Multae sunt causae quamobrem cupiam abducere.
Primum, quod soror est dicta: praeterea, ut suis
Restituam ac reddam. Sola sum; habeo hic neminem,
Neque notum, neque cognatum: quamobrem, Phaedria,
Cupio aliquos parere amicos beneficio meo.
[*coaxingly.*] Id, amabo, adiuta me, quo id fiat facilius:
Sine illum priores partes hosce aliquot dies
Apud me habere. Nil respondes? PH. Pessuma!

Egon' quicquam cum istis factis tibi respondeam?
PA. [*to* PH. *alone.*] Eu noster! laudo. Tandem perdoluit: vir es.
PH. At ego nescibam, quorsum tu ires. 'Parvola
Hinc est abrepta: eduxit mater pro sua:
Soror dicta 'st: cupio abducere, ut reddam suis':
Nempe omnia haec nunc verba huc redeunt denique:
Ego excludor, ille recipitur. Qua gratia?
Nisi si illum plus quam me amas, et istam nunc times,
Quae advecta 'st, ne illum talem praeripiat tibi.
TH. [*reproachfully.*] Ego id timeo? PH. [*sharply.*] Quid te ergo aliud sollicitat, cedo?
Num solus ille dona dat? Nuncubi meam
Benignitatem sensisti in te claudier?
Nonne, ubi mi dixti cupere te ex Aethiopia
Ancillulam, relictis rebus omnibus
Quaesivi? Porro famulum dixti velle te,
Quia solae utuntur his reginae: repperi.
Heri minas viginti pro ambobus dedi:
Tamen contemptus abs te haec habui in memoria.
Ob haec facta abs te spernor. TH. Quid istic, Phaedria?
Quamquam illam cupio abducere, atque hac re arbitror
Id fieri posse maxume; verumtamen,
Potius quam te inimicum habeam, faciam ut iusseris.
PH. [*showing signs of yielding.*] Vtinam istuc verbum ex animo ac vere diceres,
'Potius quam te inimicum habeam'! si istuc crederem
Sincere dici, quidvis possem perpeti.
PA. Labascit, victus uno verbo, quam cito!
TH. Ego non ex animo misera dico? quam ioco
Rem voluisti a me tandem, quin perfeceris?
Ego impetrare nequeo hoc abs te, biduom

Saltem ut concedas solum. PH Siquidem biduom:
Verum ne fiant isti viginti dies.
TH. Profecto non plus biduom, aut— PH. Aut? nil moror.
TH. Non fiet: hoc modo sine te exorem. PH. Scilicet
Faciundum 'st, quod vis. TH. [*throwing her arms about his neck.*] Merito te amo; bene facis.
PH. Rus ibo: ibi hoc me macerabo biduom:
Ita facere certum 'st: mos gerundu 'st Thaïdi.
Tu, Parmeno, huc fac illi adducantur. PA. Maxume.
[*Exit to* LACHES' *house.*]
PH. In hoc biduom, Thaïs, vale. TH. Mi Phaedria,
Et tu. Numquid vis aliud? PH. Egone quid velim?
Cum milite isto praesens, absens ut sies:
Dies noctesque me ames: me desideres:
Me somnies: me exspectes: de me cogites:
Me speres: me te oblectes: mecum tota sis:
Meus fac sis postremo animus, quando ego sum tuos.
[*Exit.*]

SCAENA III

THAIS

Me miseram! forsan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem,
Atque ex aliarum ingeniis nunc me iudicet.
Ego pol, quae mihi sum conscia, hoc certo scio,
Neque me finxisse falsi quicquam, neque meo
Cordi esse quemquam cariorem hoc Phaedria:
Et quicquid huius feci, causa virginis
Feci: nam me eius spero fratrem propemodum
Iam repperisse, adulescentem adeo nobilem:
Et is hodie venturum ad me constituit domum.
Concedam hinc intro, atque exspectabo dum venit.
[*Exit into her house.*]

ACTVS II.—SCAENA I

PHAEDRIA. PARMENO

[PHAEDRIA *comes out of* LACHES' *house followed by* PARMENO.]

PH. Munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris: et istum aemulum,
Quod poteris, ab ea pellito. PA. [*testily.*] Au,
Memini, tam etsi nullus moneas. PH. Ego rus ibo, atque ibi manebo.
PA. Censeo. PH. [*returning.*] Sed, heus tu. PA. Quid vis? PH. Censen' posse me obfirmare
Perpeti, ne redeam interea? PA. Tene? non hercle arbitror:
Nam aut iam revertere, aut mox noctu te adiget horsum insomnia.
PH. Opus faciam, ut defatiger usque, ingratiis ut dormiam.
[*Exit towards the Forum.*]
PA. Di boni! quid hoc morbi 'st? adeon' homines immutarier
Ex amore, ut non cognoscas eundem esse? hoc nemo fuit
Minus ineptus, magis severus quisquam, nec magis continens.
Sed quis hic est, qui huc pergit? attat, hic quidem 'st parasitus Gnatho
Militis: ducit secum una virginem dono huic: [*with reluctant admiration.*] papae!
Facie honesta. Mirum, ni ego me turpiter hodie hic dabo
Cum meo decrepito hoc ministro. Haec superat ipsam Thaïdem. [*Moves towards* THAIS' *door.*]

SCAENA II

GNATHO. PARMENO. PAMPHILA

[*Enter* Gnatho *from Piraeus with* Pamphila *escorted by a slave.*]

GN. [*with much self-satisfaction.*] Di immortales! homini homo quid praestat! stulto intellegens
Quid interest! Hoc adeo ex hac re venit in mentem mihi.
Conveni hodie adveniens quendam mei loci hinc atque ordinis,
Hominem haud impurum; itidem patria qui abligurrierat bona.
Video sentum, squalidum, aegrum, pannis annisque obsitum.
[*with shocked surprise.*] 'Quid istuc,' inquam, 'ornati 'st?' 'Quoniam miser, quod habui, perdidi, en
Quo redactus sum! omnes noti me atque amici deserunt.'
Hic ego illum contempsi prae me: 'Quid, homo,' inquam, 'ignavissime,
Itan' părasti te, ut spes nulla relicua in te sit tibi?
Simul consilium cum re amisti? viden' me ex eodem ortum loco?
[*puffing himself out.*] Qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudo 'st corporis!
Omnia habeo, neque quicquam habeo: nil quom 'st, nil defit tamen.'
'At ego infelix neque ridiculus esse, neque plagas pati
Possum.' 'Quid? tu his rebus credis fieri? tota erras via.
Olim isti fuit generi quondam quaestus apud saeclum prius:
Hoc novom est aucupium: [*proudly*] ego adeo hanc primus inveni viam.

Est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt,
Nec sunt. Hos consector: hisce ego non paro me ut rideant;
Sed eis ultro arrideo et eorum ingenia admiror simul.
Quicquid dicunt, laudo: id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque:
Negat quis? nego: ait? aio: postremo, imperavi egomet mihi
Omnia adsentari. Is quaestus nunc est multo uberrumus.'
PA. [*aside, with contempt.*] Viden', otium et cibus quid facit alienus! GN. Sed ego cesso
Ad Thaïdem hanc deducere, et rogare ad cenam ut veniat.
Sed Parmenonem ante ostium opperiri tristem video,
Rivalis servum. Salva res: nimirum hisce homines frigent.
Nebulonem hunc certum 'st ludere. PA. [*aside.*] Hisce hoc munere arbitrantur
Suam Thaïdem esse. GN. [*with a low bow.*] Plurima salute Parmenonem
Summum suom impertit Gnatho. Quid agitur? PA. [*non-chalantly.*] Statur. GN. Video.
Numquidnam hic, quod nolis, vides? PA. [*crushingly.*] Te. GN. Credo: at numquid aliud?
PA. Qui dum? GN. Quia tristi 's. PA. Nil quidem. GN. Ne sis. Sed quid videtur
Hoc tibi mancupium? PA. [*offhand.*] Non malum hercle. GN. [*aside, rubbing his hands.*] Vro hominem. PA. [*aside.*] Vt falsus animi 'st!
GN. [*suavely.*] Quam hoc munus gratum Thaïdi arbitrare esse? PA. Hoc nunc dicis,
Eiectos hinc nos. Omnium rerum, heus, vicissitudo 'st.
GN. Sex ego te totos, Parmeno, hos menses quietum reddam:

Ne sursum deorsum cursites; neve usque ad lucem vigiles.
Ecquid beo te? PA. [*with assumed gratitude.*] Men'? papae! GN. Sic soleo amicos. PA. Laudo.
GN. Detineo te; fortasse tu profectus alio fueras.
PA. Nusquam. GN. Tum tu igitur paululum da mi operae: fac ut admittar
Ad illam. PA. [*bitterly, as he moves aside.*] Age modo, nunc tibi patent fores hae, quia istam ducis.
GN. Numquem evocare hinc vis foras? [*Goes with* PAMPHILA *into* THAIS' *house.*] PA. Sine biduom hoc praetereat;
Qui mihi nunc uno digitulo fores aperis fortunatus,
Ne tu istas faxo calcibus saepe insultabis frustra.
GN. [*coming out again.*] Etiam nunc hic stas, Parmeno? eho, numnam hic relictus custos,
Ne quis forte internuntius clam a milite ad istam curset?
[*Exit, with an impatient gesture.*]
PA. Facete dictum! mira vero, militi quae placeant.
[*seeing* CHAEREA *in the distance.*] Sed video erilem filium minorem huc advenire.
Miror qui ex Piraeo abierit: nam ibi custos publice 'st nunc.
Non temere 'st: et properans venit: nescioquid circumspectat.

SCAENA III

CHAEREA. PARMENO

[*Enter* CHAEREA *breathless, and as though looking for some one.*]

CH. Occidi;
Neque virgo 'st usquam, neque ego, qui illam e conspectu amisi meo.

Vbi quaeram, ubi investigem, quem perconter, quam insistam viam,
Incertus sum. Vna haec spes est; ubi ubi 'st diu celari non potest.
O faciem pulchram! deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres:
Taedet cottidianarum harum formarum. PA. [*with comic despair.*] Ecce autem alterum!
Nescio quid de amore loquitur. [*with mock pity.*] O infortunatum senem!
Hic vero est, qui si occeperit,
Ludum iocumque dices fuisse illum alterum,
Praeut huius rabies quae dabit.
CH. Vt illum di deaeque senium perdant, qui me hodie remoratus est!
Meque adeo, qui restiterim; tum autem qui illum flocci fecerim.
Sed eccum Parmenonem: salve. PA. Quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris?
Vnde is? CH. Egone? nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam:
Ita prorsum oblitus sum mei.
PA. Qui, quaeso? CH. [*tragically.*] Amo. PA. Hem! CH. [*coaxingly.*] Nunc, Parmeno, te ostenderis qui vir sies.
Scis te mihi saepe pollicitum esse: 'Chaerea, aliquid inveni
Modo, quod ames: in ea re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam':
Quom in cellulam ad te patris penum omnem congerebam clanculum.
PA. Age, inepte. CH. Hoc hercle factum 'st. Fac sis nunc promissa appareant,

Sic adeo digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos.
Haud similis virgo 'st virginum nostrarum; quas matres student
Demissis umeris esse, vincto pectore, ut gracilae sient:
Itaque ergo amantur. PA. Quid tua istaec? CH. Nova figura oris. PA. [*with feigned astonishment.*] Papae!
CH. Color verus, corpus solidum et bene concretum. PA. Anni? CH. Anni? sedecim.
PA. Flos ipsus. CH. Hance tu mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel precario,
Fac tradas: mea nil refert, dum mea sit modo.
PA. Quid, virgo cuia 'st? CH. Nescio hercle. PA. Vnde 'st? CH. Tantundem. PA. Vbi habitat?
CH. Ne id quidem. PA. Vbi vidisti? CH. In via. PA. Qua eam ratione amisti?
CH. Id equidem adveniens mecum stomachabar modo:
Neque quemquam ego hominem esse arbitror, cui magis bonae
Felicitates omnes adversae sient.
PA. Quid hoc est sceleris? CH. Perii. PA. Quid factum 'st? CH. Rogas?
Patris cognatum atque aequalem Archidemidem
Nostine? PA. Quidni? CH. Is, dum hanc sequor, fit mi obviam.
PA. Incommode hercle. CH. Immo enim vero infeliciter:
Nam incommoda alia sunt dicenda, Parmeno.
Illum liquet mihi deierare his mensibus
Sex septem prorsus non vidisse proxumis,
Nisi nunc, cum minume vellem, minumeque opus fuit.
Eho, nonne hoc monstri simile 'st? quid ais? PA. Maxume.
CH. Continuo accurrit ad me, quam longe quidem,

Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, gemens:
[*imitating the gestures and shrill voice of a fussy old bore.*]
'Heus heus, tibi dico, Chaerea,' inquit. Restiti.
'Scin' quid ego te volebam?' 'Dic.' 'Cras est mihi
Iudicium.' 'Quid tum?' 'Vt diligenter nunties
Patri, advocatus mane mi esse ut meminerit.'
Dum haec loquitur, abiit hora. Rogo, num quid velit?
'Recte,' inquit. Abeo: cum huc respicio ad virginem,
Illa sese interea commodum huc advorterat
In hanc nostram plateam. PA. [*aside.*] Mirum, ni hanc dicit, modo
Huic quae data dono 'st. CH. Huc cum advenio, nulla erat.
PA. Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem?
CH. Verum; parasitus cum ancilla. PA. Ipsa 'st: ilicet.
Desine; iam conclamatum 'st. CH. Alias res agis.
PA. Istuc ago equidem. CH. [*excitedly.*] Nostin', quae sit? dic mihi,
Vidistin'? PA. Vidi, novi: scio, quo abducta sit.
CH. Eho, Parmeno mi, nostin'? et scis, ubi siet?
PA. Huc deducta 'st ad pulchellam Thaïdem: ei dono data 'st.
CH. Quis is est tam potens cum tanto munere hoc? PA. Miles Thraso,
Phaedriae rivalis. CH. Duras fratris partes praedicas.
PA. Immo, si scias, quod donum huic dono contra comparet,
Magis id dicas. CH. Quodnam, quaeso hercle? PA. Famulum. CH. Illumne, obsecro,
Inhonestum hominem, quem mercatus est heri, senem mulierem?
PA. Istunc ipsum. CH. Homo quatietur certe cum dono foras.

Sed istam Thaïdem non scivi nobis vicinam. PA. Haud diu 'st.
CH. Perii: numquamne etiam me illam vidisse! ehodum, dic mihi;
Estne, ut fertur, forma? PA. Sane. CH. At nil ad nostram hanc. PA. [*slily.*] Alia res.
CH. Obsecro hercle, Parmeno, fac, ut mea sit. PA. Faciam sedulo:
Dabo operam; adiuvabo. [*turning to go.*] Numquid me aliud? CH. Quo nunc is? PA. Domum,
Vt mancupia haec, ita uti iussit frater, ducam ad Thaïdem.
CH. O fortunatum istum famulum, qui quidem in hanc detur domum!
PA. Quid ita? CH. Rogitas? summa forma semper conservam domi
Videbit: conloquetur; aderit una in unis aedibus;
Cibum nonnumquam capiet cum ea; interdum propter serviet.
PA. Quid, si nunc tute fortunatus fias? CH. Qua re, Parmeno? [*mystified.*]
Responde. PA. Capias tu illius vestem. CH. Vestem? quid tum postea?
PA. Pro illo te ducam. CH. Audio. PA. Te esse illum dicam. CH. Intellego.
PA. Tu illis fruare commodis, quibus tu illum dicebas modo:
Cibum una capias; adsis; spectes; cantes; propter servias:
Quandoquidem illarum neque te quisquam novit, neque scit, qui sies.
Praeterea forma, et aetas ipsa 'st, facile ut pro famulo probes.
CH. Dixti probe, nec unquam vidi melius consilium dari.
[*lays his hand on* PARMENO'S *shoulder.*]

Age, eamus intro nunciam: orna me, abduc, duc, quantum potest.

PA. Quid agis? iocabar equidem. CH. Garris. [*pushes* PARMENO *towards the house.*] PA. Perii; quid ego egi miser!

Quo trudis? perculeris iam tu me: tibi equidem dico, mane.

CH. Eamus. PA. Pergin'? CH. Certum 'st. PA. Vide, ne nimium calidum hoc sit modo.

CH. Non est profecto: sine. PA. At enim istaec in me cudetur faba. CH. Ah!

PA. [*slow and reluctant.*] Quid istic? si certum 'st facere, facias: verum ne post conferas

Culpam in me. CH. Non faciam. PA. Iubesne? CH. Iubeam? Cogo, atque impero:

Numquam defugiam auctoritatem. Sequere. PA. Di vortant bene.

[*They go into the house,* CHAEREA *in exuberant spirits,* PARMENO *somewhat apprehensive.*]

ACTVS III.—SCAENA I

THRASO. GNATHO. PARMENO

[*Enter* THRASO *and* GNATHO *from Piraeus.*]

TH. [*with pompous delight.*] Magnas vero agere gratias Thaïs mihi?

GN. Ingentes. TH. Ain' tu, laeta 'st? GN. Non tam ipso quidem

Dono, quam abs te datum esse; id vero serio

Triumphat. PA. [*enters from* LACHES' *house.*] Hoc proviso ut, ubi tempus siet,

Deducam. Sed eccum militem. TH. Est istuc datum
Profecto, ut grata mihi sint, quae facio, omnia.
GN. Advorti hercle animum. TH. Vel rex semper maxumas
Mihi agebat, quicquid feceram: aliis non item.
GN. Labore alieno magno partam gloriam
Verbis saepe in se transmovet, qui habet salem,
Qui in te 'st. TH. Habes. GN. Rex te ergo in oculis— TH. Scilicet.
GN. Gestare. TH. Verum: credere omnem exercitum,
Consilia. GN. Mirum. TH. Tum sicubi eum satietas
Hominum, aut negoti siquando odium ceperat,
Requiescere ubi volebat, quasi—nostin'? GN. Scio:
Quasi ubi illam exspueret miseriam ex animo. TH. Tenes:
Tum me convivam solum abducebat sibi. GN. Hui!
Regem elegantem narras. TH. Immo, sic homo 'st:
Perpaucorum hominum. GN. Immo, nullorum, arbitror,
Si tecum vivit. TH. Invidere omnes mihi,
Mordere clanculum; [*shrugging his shoulders.*] ego non flocci pendere:
Illi invidere misere: verum unus tamen
Impense, elephantis quem Indicis praefecerat.
Is ubi molestus magis est, 'quaeso,' [*shouting fiercely.*] inquam, 'Strato,
Eone es ferox, quia habes imperium in beluas?'
GN. Pulcherrume hercle dictum, et sapienter! papae,
Iugularas hominem. Quid ille? TH. Mutus ilico.
GN. Quidni esset? PA. [*aside.*] Di vostram fidem! hominem perditum,
Miserumque: et illum sacrilegum! TH. Quid? illud, Gnatho,
Quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio,

Numquam tibi dixi? GN. Numquam; sed narra, obsecro.
Plus milies audivi. [*aside.*] TH. Vna in convivio
Erat hic, quem dico, Rhodius adulescentulus.
Peplum trahebam; coepit ad id alludere,
Et me irridere. [*shouting fiercely.*] 'Quid ais,' inquam, 'homo impudens?
Vulpecula es ipse et invides mi caudam? GN. Hahae.
TH. [*with assumed surprise.*] Quid est? GN. Facete, lepide, laute, nil supra.
Tuomne, obsecro te, hoc dictum erat? vetus credidi.
TH. Audieras? GN. Saepe; et fertur in primis. TH. Meum 'st.
GN. Dolet dictum imprudenti adulescenti, et libero.
PA. At te di perdant. GN. Quid ille, quaeso? TH. Perditus:
Risu omnes, qui aderant, emoriri: denique
Metuebant omnes iam me. GN. Non iniuria.

SCAENA II

THAIS. THRASO. PARMENO. GNATHO. PYTHIAS

[*Enter* THAIS *from her house: she looks round.*]

THA. Audire vocem visa sum modo militis:
Atque eccum. Salve, mi Thraso. THR. [*running to her with effusion.*] O Thaïs mea,
Meum savium, quid agitur? ecquid nos amas
De fidicina istac? PA. [*aside, contemptuously.*] Quam venuste! quod dedit
Principium adveniens! THA. Plurimum merito tuo.

GN. Eamus ergo ad cenam: quid stas? PA. [*aside.*] Hem alterum:
Ex homine hunc natum dicas? THA. Vbi vis, non moror.
[THRASO *offers* THAIS *his arm.*]
PA. Adibo, atque adsimulabo quasi nunc exeam.
Ituran', Thaïs, quopiam es? THA. Ehem, Parmeno,
Bene fecisti: hodie itura. PA. Quo? THA. Quid? hunc non vides?
PA. Video, et me taedet. Vbi vis, dona adsunt tibi
A Phaedria. THR. Quid stamus? cur non imus hinc?
PA. [*cuttingly.*] Quaeso hercle ut liceat, pace quod fiat tua,
Dare huic quae volumus, convenire et conloqui.
THR. Perpulchra, credo, dona; haud nostri similia.
PA. Res indicabit. [*calling into* LACHES' *house.*] Heus, iubete istos foras
Exire, quos iussi, ocius. [*A slave brings out* CHAEREA *in Eastern dress and an Ethiopian slave-girl.*] En famulum tibi:
Quam liberali facie! quam aetate integra!
THA. Ita me di ament, honestu 'st. PA. Quid tu ais, Gnatho? [*triumphantly.*]
Numquid habes quod contemnas? quid tu autem, Thraso?
Tacent; satis laudant. Fac periclum in litteris,
Fac in palaestra, in musicis: quae liberum
Scire aequom est adulescentem, sollertem dabo.
Atque haec qui misit, non sibi soli postulat
Te vivere, et sua causa excludi ceteros;
[*with scathing contempt.*] Neque pugnas narrat, neque cicatrices suas
Ostentat; neque tibi obstat, quod quidam facit:
Verum, ubi molestum non erit, ubi tu voles,
Vbi tempus tibi erit, sat habet, si tum recipitur.

THR. Apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis
Miserique. GN. Nam hercle nemo posset, sat scio,
Qui haberet qui pararet alium, hunc perpeti.
PA. Tace tu, quem ego esse infra infumos omnes puto
Homines: nam, qui huic animum assentari induxeris,
E flamma petere te cibum posse arbitror.
THR. [*impatiently to* THAIS.] Iamne imus? THA. Hos prius introducam, et, quae volo,
Simul imperabo: poste continuo exeo.
[*Exit into her house followed by the slaves.*]
THR. Ego hinc abeo: tu istanc opperire. PA. Haud convenit
Vna ire cum amica imperatorem in via.
THR. Quid tibi ego multa dicam? domini simiu 's.
GN. Hahahae. THR. Quid rides? GN. Istuc, quod dixti modo,
Et illud de Rhodio dictum quom in mentem venit.
Sed Thaïs exit. THR. Abi, prae, curre, ut sint domi
Parata. GN. Fiat. THA. [*returning and speaking into the house.*] Diligenter, Pythias,
Fac cures, si Chremes hoc forte advenerit,
Vt ores, primum ut maneat: si id non commodum 'st,
Vt redeat: si id non poterit, ad me adducito.
PY. Ita faciam. THA. Quid? quid aliud volui dicere?
Ehem, curate istam diligenter virginem:
Domi adsitis facite. THR. [*offering his arm.*] Eamus. THA. Vos me sequimini. [*Exeunt.*]

SCAENA III

CHREMES. PYTHIAS

[*Enter* CHREMES *in a state of suspicion: he pauses before reaching* THAIS' *door.*]

CH. Profecto, quanto magis magisque cogito,
Nimirum dabit haec Thaïs mihi magnum malum:
Ita me video ab ea astute labefactarier.
Iam tum cum primum iussit me ad se accersier,
Roget quis, 'quid tibi cum illa?' ne noram quidem.
Vbi veni, causam, ut ibi manerem, repperit:
Ait rem divinam fecisse, et rem seriam
Velle agere mecum. Iam tum erat suspicio,
Dolo malo haec fieri omnia. Ipsa accumbere
Mecum, mihi sese dare, sermonem quaerere.
Vbi friget, huc evasit; quam pridem pater
Mihi et mater mortui essent. Dico, iam diu.
Rus Sunii ecquod habeam, et quam longe a mari.
Credo ei placere hoc: sperat se a me avellere.
Postremo, ecqua inde parva periisset soror;
Ecquis cum ea una: quid habuisset, quom perit;
Ecquis eam posset noscere. Haec quor quaeritet?
Nisi si illa forte, quae olim periit parvola,
Eam se intendit esse, ut est audacia.
Verum ea, si vivit, annos nata 'st sedecim,
Non maior: Thaïs, quam ego sum, maiuscula 'st.
Misit porro orare, ut venirem, serio.
Aut dicat quod volt, aut molesta ne siet.
Non hercle veniam tertio. [*Goes up to the door and knocks loudly.*] Heus, heus; ecquis hic?

Ego sum Chremes. PY. [*enters from the house.*] O capitulum lepidissumum.
CH. [*aside, with suspicion.*] Dico ego mi insidias fieri? PY. Thaïs maxumo
Te orabat opere, ut cras redires. CH. [*surlily.*] Rus eo.
PY. Fac, amabo. CH. Non possum, inquam. PY. At tu apud nos hic mane,
Dum redeat ipsa. CH. Nil minus. PY. Cur, mi Chremes?
CH. Malam rem hinc ibis? PY. Si istuc ita certum 'st tibi,
Amabo, ut illuc transeas, ubi illa 'st. CH. [*reluctantly.*] Eo.
PY. Abi, Dorias, cito hunc deduce ad militem.

[DORIAS *summoned from the house takes* CHREMES *off to find* THAIS. *Exit* PYTHIAS *into the house.*]

ACTVS IV.—SCAENA I

PHAEDRIA

[*Enter* PHAEDRIA *returning from the country restless and despondent.*]

Dum rus eo, coepi egomet mecum inter vias,
Ita ut fit, ubi quid in animo est molestiae,
Aliam rem ex alia cogitare, et ea omnia in
Peiorem partem. Quid opu'st verbis? dum haec puto,
Praeterii imprudens villam. Longe iam abieram,
Cum sensi. Redeo rursum: male vero me habens.
Vbi ad ipsum veni devorticulum, constiti.
Occepi mecum cogitare; 'hem, biduom hic
Manendum 'st soli sine illa? quid tum postea?
Nil est. Quid? nil? si non loquendi copia est,
Eho, ne videndi quidem erit? si illud non licet,

Saltem hoc licebit. Certe extrema linea
Amare, haud nil est.' Villam praetereo sciens.
Sed quid hoc, quod timida subito egreditur Pythias?

[*He draws back as* PYTHIAS *rushes from* THAIS' *house greatly agitated at discovering that* CHAEREA *has run away with* PAMPHILA.]

SCAENA II

PYTHIAS. PHAEDRIA

PY. [*wringing her hands.*] Vbi ego illum scelerosum misera atque impium inveniam? aut ubi quaeram?
Hocine tam audax facinus facere esse ausum! perii. PH. [*aside.*] Hoc quid sit, vereor.
PY. Qui domum vix nostram intrarat cum fugitivos protinus
Et se hinc abstulit, scelus, et secum illam ipsam ut comitem sibi.
PH. [*aside.*] Hem! PY. Qui nunc si detur mihi,
Vt ego unguibus facile illi in oculos involem venefico! [*with an angry gesture.*]
PH. Nescio quid profecto, absente nobis, turbatum 'st domi
Adibo. [*calls to* PYTHIAS.] Quid istuc? quid festinas? aut quem quaeris, Pythias?
PY. Ehem, Phaedria, ego quem quaeram? [*bitterly.*] in' hinc, quo dignu's, cum donis tuis
Tam lepidis? PH. Quid istuc est rei?
PY. Rogas me? famulum quem dedisti nobis, quas turbas dedit!
Virginem, erae quam dono dederat miles, surripuit. PH. Quid ais?
PY. [*weeping.*] Perii. PH. Temulenta es. PY. Vtinam sic sint, qui mihi male volunt.

PH. Insanis: qui istuc facere servus audeat? PY. Illum nescio,
Qui fuerit: hoc, quod fecit, res ipsa indicat.
Lacrumant puellae neque quom rogites quid sit audent dicere.
Ille autem bonus vir nusquam apparet. Etiam hoc misera suspicor,
Aliquid domo abeuntem abstulisse. PH. Nequeo mirari satis,
Quo illic abire ignavos possit longius: nisi si domum
Forte ad nos rediit. PY. Vise, amabo, num sit. PH. Iam faxo scies. [*Hurries into his father's house.*]
PY. [*with self-contempt.*] At ego pol illius liberali voltu capta adeo fui
Et vere ingenuo: verum miserae non in mentem venerat:
Nam illum aliquo conclusissem, neque illum perduxissem ad virginem.

SCAENA III

PHAEDRIA. DORUS. PYTHIAS

[*Re-enter* PHAEDRIA *dragging the reluctant* DORUS *out of the house.*]

PH. Exi foras, sceleste: at etiam restitas,
Fugitive? prodi, male conciliate. DO. Obsecro. PH. O,
Illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex!
Quid huc tibi reditio 'st? vestis quid mutatio?
Quid narras? paulum si cessassem, Pythias,
Domi non offendissem: ita iam adornarat fugam.
PY. [*with surprise.*] Haben' hominem, amabo? PH. Quidni habeam? PY. O factum bene!

Istuc pol vero bene. Vbi est? PH. Rogitas? non vides?
PY. Videam? obsecro, quem? PH. Hunc scilicet.
PY. [*in amazement.*] Quis hic est homo?
PH. Qui ad vos deductus hodie 'st. PY. [*scornfully.*]
Hunc oculis suis
Nostrarum numquam quisquam vidit, Phaedria.
PH. Non vidit? PY. An tu hunc credidisti esse, obsecro,
Ad nos deductum? PH. Namque alium habui neminem.
PY. Au!
Ne comparandus hic quidem ad illum 'st. Ille erat
Honesta facie, et liberali. PH. Ita visus est
Dudum, quia varia veste exornatus fuit:
Nunc tibi videtur foedus, quia illam non habet.
PY. Tace, obsecro: quasi vero paulum intersiet.
Ad nos deductus hodie 'st adulescentulus,
Quem tu videre vero velles, Phaedria. [*walks round* Do., *examining him with the utmost contempt.*]
Hic est vietus, vetus, veternosus, senex,
Colore mustelino. PH. Hem, quae haec est fabula?
Eo redigis me, ut, quid egerim, egomet nesciam.
[*sternly to* Do.] Eho tu, emin' ego te? DO. Emisti.
PY. Iube, mi denuo
Respondeat. PH. Roga. PY. Venisti hodie ad nos?
[Do. *shakes his head.*] negat.
At ille alter venit annos natus sedecim,
Quem secum adduxit Parmeno. PH. Agedum, hoc mi expedi
Primum: istam, quam habes, unde habes vestem? taces?
[*fiercely.*] Monstrum hominis, non dicturu's? DO.
[*stammering with fright.*] Venit Chaerea.
PH. Fraterne? DO. Ita. PH. Quando? DO. Hodie.
PH. Quam dudum? DO. Modo.

PH. Quicum? DO. Cum Parmenone. PH. [*suspiciously.*] Norasne eum prius?
DO. Non. PH. Vnde fratrem meum esse scibas? DO. Parmeno
Dicebat eum esse: is mihi dedit hanc. PH. Occidi.
DO. Meam ipse induit: post una ambo abierunt foras.
PY. [*triumphantly.*] Iam satis credis sobriam esse me, et nil mentitam tibi?
Iam satis certum 'st virginem hinc ablatam esse? PH. Age nunc, belua,
Credis huic quod dicat? PY. [*with assurance.*] Quid isti credam? res ipsa indicat.
PH. [*draws* Do. *aside.*] Concede istuc paululum. Audin'? etiam nunc paulum. Sat est.
Dic dum hoc rursum; Chaerea tuam vestem detraxit tibi?
DO. Factum. PH. Et ea est indutus? DO. Factum. PH. Et pro te huc deductu'st? DO. Ita.
PH. [*shouting in pretended anger.*] Iuppiter magne! O scelestum, atque audacem hominem! PY. [*alarmed.*] Vae mihi!
Etiam non credas indignis nos esse irrisas modis?
PH. Mirum, ni credis quod iste dicat. [*aside.*] Quid agam, nescio.
[*whispering to* Do.] Heus; negato rursum. Possumne ego hodie ex te exsculpere
Verum? vidistine fratrem Chaeream? DO. Non. PH. Non potest
Sine malo fateri, video. [*pushing* Do.] Sequere hac. Modo ait, modo negat.
[*aside to* Do.] Ora me. DO. Obsecro te vero, Phaedria. PH. I intro nunciam.

DO. Oiei. PH. [*aside.*] Alio pacto honeste quo modo hinc abeam, nescio.
Actum'st, siquidem—Tu me hic etiam, nebulo, ludificabere? [*rushes after* Do., *pretending that he still lingers.*]
PY. [*viciously.*] Parmenonis tam scio esse hanc techinam, quam me vivere.
Sic est. Inveniam edepol hodie, parem ubi referam gratiam.

SCAENA IV

CHREMES. PYTHIAS

[*Enter* CHREMES *rather tipsy: he does not at first see* PYTHIAS.]

CH. Attat, data hercle verba mihi sunt: vicit vinum quod bibi.
Ac dum accubabam, quam videbar mihi pulchre esse sobrius!
Postquam surrexi, neque pes, neque mens satis suom officium facit.
PY. Chremes. CH. Quis est? ehem, Pythias: [*with maudlin affection, trying to put his arm round her waist.*] vah, quanto nunc formosior
Videre mihi, quam dudum? PY. [*repelling him.*] Certe tu quidem pol multo hilarior.
CH. [*sobering down.*] Sed Thaïs multon ante venit? PY. An abiit iam a milite?
CH. Iamdudum, aetatem: lites factae sunt inter eos maxumae.
PY. Nil dixit, tu ut sequerere sese? CH. Nil, nisi abiens mi innuit.
PY. Eho, nonne id sat erat? CH. At nescibam id dicere illam, nisi quia

Correxit miles quod intellexi minus: nam me extrusit foras.
Sed eccam ipsam: miror, ubi ego huic antevorterim.

SCAENA V

THAIS. CHREMES. PYTHIAS

[*Enter* Thais *in some haste and apprehension.*]

TH. Credo equidem illum iam adfuturum esse, ut illam a me eripiat; sine veniat:
Atqui si illam digito attigerit uno, oculi ilico effodientur.
Vsque adeo illius ferre possum ineptiam et magnifica verba,
Verba dum sint: verum enim si ad rem conferentur, vapulabit.
CH. [*calling her attention.*] Thaïs, ego iamdudum hic adsum. TH. O mi Chremes, te ipsum exspectabam:
Scin' tu turbam hanc propter te esse factam? et adeo ad te attinere hanc
Omnem rem? CH. [*with surprise.*] Ad me? qui, quaeso, istuc? TH. Quia, dum tibi sororem studeo
Reddere ac restituere, haec atque huiusmodi sum multa passa.
CH. Vbi ea 'st? TH. Domi apud me. CH. Hem! TH. Quid est?
Educta ita uti teque illaque dignum 'st. CH. Quid ais? TH. Id quod res est.
Hanc tibi dono do, neque repeto pro illa quicquam abs te preti.

CH. Et habetur, et referetur, Thaïs, ita uti merita es, gratia.
TH. At enim cave, ne prius, quam hanc a me accipias, amittas, Chremes:
Nam haec ea 'st, quam miles a me vi nunc ereptum venit.
Abi tu, cistellam, Pythias, domo effer cum monumentis.
CH. [*anxiously.*] Viden' tu illum, Thaïs— PY. Vbi sita 'st? TH. In risco: [Pythias *looking for* Thraso's *approach does not budge.*] odiosa, cessas?
[*Exit* Pythias.]
CH. Militem secum ad te quantas copias adducere?
Attat. TH. Num formidulosus, obsecro, es, mi homo? CH. [*with simulated courage.*] Apage sis:
Egon' formidulosus? nemo 'st hominum, qui vivat, minus.
TH. Atque ita opu'st. CH. Ah, metuo, qualem tu me esse hominem existumes.
TH. Immo hoc cogitato: quicum res tibi 'st, peregrinus est.
Hoc modo dic; sororem esse illam tuam, et te parvam virgine
Amisisse, nunc cognosse. Signa ostende. PY. [*returning with the casket.*] Adsunt. TH. [*handing casket to* Ch. *who examines and returns it to* Py.] Cape.
Si vim faciet, in ius ducito hominem: intellextin'? CH. Probe.
TH. Fac animo haec praesenti dicas. CH. Faciam. TH. Attolle pallium.
Perii; huic ipsi 'st opus patrono, quem defensorem paro.
[*all retire into* Thais' *house.*]

SCAENA VI

THRASO. GNATHO. SANGA. CHREMES. THAIS

[*Enter* THRASO *followed by* GNATHO *and a ragged regiment of slaves armed with various household implements.*]

THR. [*blustering.*] Hancine ego ut contumeliam tam insignem in me accipiam, Gnatho?
Mori me satiu'st. Simalio, Donax, Syrisce, sequimini.
Primum aedes expugnabo. GN. Recte. THR. Virginem eripiam. GN. Probe.
THR. Male mulcabo ipsam. GN. Pulchre. THR. [*forming the slaves up.*] In medium huc agmen cum vecti, Donax;
Tu, Simalio, in sinistrum cornum; tu Syrisce, in dexterum.
Cedo alios; ubi centurio 'st Sanga, et manipulus furum? SA. [*coming forward with a sponge.*] Eccum, adest.
THR. Quid, ignave? peniculon' pugnare, qui istum huc portes, cogitas?
SA. [*with a low bow.*] Egone? imperatoris virtutem noveram, et vim militum:
Sine sanguine hoc fieri non posse: qui abstergerem volnera? [*in an injured tone.*]
THR. Vbi alii? SA. Qui, malum, 'alii'? solus Sannio servat domi.
[SA. *dresses the line.*] THR. Tu hosce instrue; [*retires to the rear.*] ego ero post principia: inde omnibus signum dabo.
GN. Illuc est sapere: ut hosce instruxit, ipsus sibi cavit loco. [*aside.*]
THR. Idem hoc iam Pyrrus factitavit. CH. Viden' tu, Thaïs, quam hic rem agit?

[CHREMES *and* THAIS *appear at an upper window talking to each other.*]

Nimirum consilium illud rectum 'st de occludendis aedibus.
THA. Sane, quod tibi nunc vir videatur esse hic, nebulo magnus est:
Ne metuas. THR. [*to* GNATHO *in doubt.*] Quid videtur? GN. Fundam tibi nunc nimis vellem dari,
Vt tu illos procul hinc ex occulto caederes: facerent fugam.
THR. [*looking up.*] Sed eccam Thaïdem ipsam video. GN. Quam mox irruimus? THR. Mane:
Omnia prius experiri, quam armis, sapientem decet.
Qui scis, an, quae iubeam, sine vi faciat? GN. Di vostram fidem!
Quanti 'st sapere! numquam accedo, quin abs te abeam doctior.
THR. [*with loud bluster.*] Thaïs, primum hoc mihi responde: cum tibi do istam virginem,
Dixtin' hos dies mihi soli dare te? THA. [*calmly.*] Quid tum postea?
THR. [*indignantly.*] Rogitas? quae mi ante oculos coram amatorem adduxti tuom.
THA. Quid cum illoc agas? THR. Et cum eo clam te subduxti mihi?
THA. [*with irritating coolness.*] Lubuit. THR. Pamphilam ergo huc redde, nisi si mavis eripi.
CH. [*excitedly.*] Tibi illam reddat? aut tu eam tangas, omnium— GN. Ah, quid agis? tace.
THR. Quid tu tibi vis? ego non tangam meam? CH. Tuam autem, furcifer?
GN. Cave sis; nescis quoi maledicas nunc viro. CH. Non tu hinc abis?

Scin' tu, ut tibi res se habeat? si quicquam hodie hic turbae coeperis,
Faciam, ut huius loci, dieique, meique semper memineris.
GN. Miseret tui me, qui hunc tantum hominem facias inimicum tibi.
CH. Diminuam ego caput tuum hodie, nisi abis. GN. Ain' vero, canis?
Sicine agis? THR. [*furiously.*] Quis tu homo es? quid tibi vis? quid cum illa rei tibi est?
CH. Scibis. Principio eam esse dico liberam. THR. [*incredulously.*] Hem! CH. Civem Atticam. THR. Hui!
CH. Meam sororem. THR. Os durum! CH. Miles, nunc adeo edico tibi,
Ne vim facias ullam in illam. Thaïs, ego eo ad Sophronam
Nutricem, ut eam adducam, et signa ostendam haec. THR. Tun' me prohibeas,
Meam ne tangam? CH. Prohibebo, inquam. [*disappears.*] GN. Audin' tu? hic furti se adligat.
Sat hoc tibi est. THR. Idem hoc tu, Thaïs? THA. Quaere, qui respondeat. [*coolly: she disappears and slams the window.*]
THR. [*disconcerted.*] Quid nunc agimus? GN. Quin redeamus. Iam haec tibi aderit supplicans
Vltro. THR. Credin'? GN. Immo, certe. Novi ingenium mulierum:
Nolunt, ubi velis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro. THR. Bene putas.
GN. Iam dimitto exercitum? THR. Vbi vis. GN. [*bombastically.*] Sanga, ita ut fortes decet
Milites, domi focique fac vicissim ut memineris.

SA. [*marching his men off.*] Iamdudum animus est in patinis. GN. Frugi es. THR. Vos me hac sequimini. [*Exit noisily.*]

ACTVS V.—SCAENA I

THAIS. PYTHIAS

[*Enter* THAIS *from her house scolding* PYTHIAS.]

TH. Pergin', scelesta, mecum perplexe loqui?
'Scio: nescio: abiit: audivi: ego non adfui.'
Non tu istuc mihi dictura aperte es, quicquid est?
Virgo quom frater illam volt, est nuspiam:
Et Dorus abiit: quamobrem? quid factum 'st? taces?
PY. [*in confusion.*] Quid tibi ego dicam misera? at Dorum illum negant
Fuisse. TH. Quis fuit igitur? PY. Iste Chaerea.
TH. Qui Chaerea? PY. Iste ephebus frater Phaedriae.
TH. Quid ais, venefica? PY. Atqui certo comperi.
TH. Quid is, obsecro, ad nos? quamobrem adductu'st? PY. Nescio;
Nisi amasse credo Pamphilam. TH. Hem, misera occidi;
Infelix, siquidem tu istaec vera praedicas.
[*quickly.*] Num per eum abest virgo? PY. Id, opinor. TH. Quid ais, sacrilega?
Istucine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi?
PY. Quid facerem? solae famulae manserunt domi.
TH. Scelesta, ovem lupo commisti; dispudet
Sic mihi data esse verba. [CHAEREA *still in Eastern dress is seen approaching.*] Quid illuc hominis est?
PY. Era mea, tace, obsecro, salvae sumus:

Habemus hominem ipsum. TH. Vbi is est?
PY. Hem, ad sinisteram;
Viden'? TH. Video. PY. Comprendi iube, quantum potest.
TH. Quid illo faciemus, stulta? PY. Quid facias, rogas?
Vide, amabo, si non, quom aspicias, os impudens
Videtur. Tum autem quae eius confidentia 'st!

SCAENA II

CHAEREA. THAIS. PYTHIAS

[*Enter* CHAEREA *without seeing* THAIS *or* PYTHIAS.]

CH. Apud Antiphonem uterque, mater et pater,
Quasi dedita opera, domi erant; ut nullo modo
Intro ire possem, quin viderent me. Interim
Dum ante ostium sto, et vix committo virginem
Vetulae ex familia, notus mihi quidam obviam
Venit. Vbi vidi, ego me in pedes, quantum queo,
In angiportum quoddam desertum: inde item
In aliud; inde in aliud: ita miserrimus
Fui fugitando, ne quis me cognosceret.
Sed estne haec Thaïs, quam video? ipsa 'st. [*in confusion.*] Haereo.
Quid faciam? [*steeling himself.*] quid mea autem? quid faciet mihi?
TH. Adeamus. Bone vir Dore, salve: dic mihi,
Aufugistin'? CH. [*humbly.*] Era, factum. TH. Satin' id tibi placet?
CH. Non. TH. Credin' te impune habiturum? CH. [*impulsively, dropping on his knee.*] Vnam hanc noxiam
Amitte; si aliam admisero umquam, occidito.

TH. Num meam saevitiam veritu 's? CH. Non. TH. Non? quid igitur?
CH. [*points to* PY.] Hanc metui, ne me criminaretur tibi.
TH. Quid feceras? CH. [*hesitatingly.*] Paulum quiddam. PY. Eho 'paulum', impudens?
An paulum hoc esse tibi videtur, virginem
Auferre civem? CH. Conservam esse credidi.
PY. [*scornfully.*] Conservam? vix me—— TH. Non te dignum, Chaerea,
Fecisti: nam si ego digna hac contumelia
Sum maxume, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen.
Neque edepol, quid nunc consili capiam, scio,
De virgine istac: ita conturbasti mihi
Rationes omnes, ut eam non possim suis,
Ita ut aequom fuerat, atque ut studui, tradere,
Vt solidum parerem hoc mi beneficium, Chaerea.
CH. At nunc dehinc spero aeternam inter nos gratiam
Fore, Thaïs. Vnum hoc scito; contumeliae
Non me fecisse causa, sed amoris. Statim
Salvam in domo honesta collocavi virginem.
Nunc ego te in hac re mi oro ut adiutrix sies;
Ego me tuae commendo et committo fide;
Te mihi patronam capio, Thaïs; te obsecro:
Emoriar, si non hanc uxorem duxero.
TH. [*doubtfully.*] Tamen si pater quid—? CH. A! volet, certo scio;
Civis modo haec sit. TH. Paululum opperirier
Si vis, iam frater ipse hic aderit virginis:
Nutricem arcessitum iit, quae illam aluit parvolam:
In cognoscendo tute ipse aderis, Chaerea.
CH. [*enthusiastically.*] Ego vero maneo. TH. Visne interea, dum venit,

Domi opperiamur potius, quam hic ante ostium?
[CHREMES *is seen approaching.*] Adest optume ipse frater. CH. Perii hercle: obsecro,
Abeamus intro, Thaïs: nolo me in via
Cum hac veste videat. TH. Quamobrem tandem? an quia pudet?
CH. Id ipsum. PY. Id ipsum? virgo vero. TH. I prae, sequor.
Tu istic mane, ut Chremem introducas, Pythias.
[*Exit with* CHAEREA *into her house.*]

SCAENA III

PYTHIAS. CHREMES. SOPHRONA

[*Enter* CHREMES *with* SOPHRONA, *who hobbles painfully towards* THAIS' *house.*]

PY. Quid, quid venire in mentem nunc possit mihi
Quidnam, qui referam sacrilego illi gratiam,
Qui hunc supposivit nobis? CH. Move te oro ocius,
Mea nutrix. SO. [*querulously and stopping.*] Moveo. CH. Video; sed nil promoves.
PY. Iamne ostendisti signa nutrici? CH. Omnia.
PY. Amabo, quid ait? cognoscitne? CH. Ac memoriter.
PY. Bene edepol narras; nam illi faveo virgini.
Ite intro; iamdudum era vos exspectat domi.
[CHREMES *and* SOPHRONA *exeunt into the house.*]
Virum bonum eccum Parmenonem incedere
Video. Vide ut otiosus it, si dis placet!
[*maliciously.*] Spero me habere, qui hunc meo excruciem modo.

Ibo intro, de cognitione ut certum sciam:
Post exibo, atque hunc perterrebo sacrilegum.
[*Exit into the house.*]

SCAENA IV

PARMENO. PYTHIAS

[*Enter* PARMENO *advancing cautiously.*]

PA. Reviso, quidnam Chaerea hic rerum gerat.
Quod si astu rem tractavit, di vostram fidem,
Quantam et quam veram laudem capiet Parmeno!
PY. [*re-entering, aside.*] Ego pol te pro istis dictis et factis, scelus,
Vlciscar; ut ne impune in nos illuseris.
Pro deum fidem! [*loudly, pretending not to see* PAR.] facinus foedum! o infelicem adulescentulum!
O scelestum Parmenonem, qui istum huc adduxit! PA. [*aside in alarm.*] Quid est?
PY. Miseret me: itaque, ut ne viderem, misera huc effugi foras.
Quae futura exempla dicunt in eum indigna! PA. O Iuppiter!
Quae illaec turba 'st? numnam ego perii? adibo. Quid istuc, Pythias?
Quid ais? in quem exempla fient? PY. [*threateningly.*] Rogitas, audacissime?
Perdidisti istum, quem adduxti pro famulo, adulescentulum,
Dum studes dare verba nobis. PA. [*shakily.*] Quid ita? aut quid factum 'st? cedo.
PY. Dicam. Virginem istam, Thaïdi hodie quae dono data 'st,
Scis eam civem hinc esse? et fratrem eius esse adprime nobilem?

PA. Nescio. PY. Atqui sic inventa 'st. Eam iste surripuit miser.
Ille ubi id rescivit factum frater violentissimus—
PA. Quidnam fecit? PY. Colligavit primum eum miseris modis.
PA. [*horrified.*] Colligavit? PY. Atque quidem orante, ut ne id faceret, Thaïde.
PA. Quid ais! PY. Nunc minatur porro se id, quod fugitivis solet:
Quod ego numquam vidi fieri, neque velim. PA. Qua audacia
Tantum facinus audet? PY. Quid ita 'tantum'? PA. An non hoc maxumum 'st?
Dico, edico vobis, nostrum esse illum erilem filium. PY. [*with feigned astonishment.*] Hem!
Obsecro, an is est? PA. Ne quam in illum Thaïs vim fieri sinat.
Atque adeo autem cur non egomet intro eo? [*makes as though to run into* THAIS' *house.*] PY. Vide, Parmeno,
Quid agas, ne neque illi prosis, et tu pereas: nam hoc putant,
Quicquid factum 'st, ex te esse ortum. PA. [*pausing.*] Quid igitur faciam miser?
Quidve incipiam? [LACHES *is seen in the distance.*] ecce autem, video rure redeuntem senem.
Dicam huic, an non dicam? dicam hercle, etsi mihi magnum malum
Scio paratum: sed necesse est, huic ut subveniat. PY. Sapis.
Ego abeo intro: tu isti narra omne ordine, ut factum siet.

SCAENA V

LACHES. PARMENO

[*Enter* LACHES *returning from the country: he pauses before his house without seeing* PARMENO.]

LA. Ex meo propinquo rure hoc capio commodi:
Neque agri, neque urbis odium me umquam percipit.
Vbi satias coepit fieri, commuto locum.
Sed estne ille noster Parmeno? et certe ipsus est.
Quem praestolare, Parmeno, hic ante ostium?
PA. [*affecting surprise.*] Quis homo 'st? ehem, salvom te advenire, ere, gaudeo.
LA. Quem praestolare? PA. [*aside.*] Perii; lingua haeret metu. LA. Hem!
Quid est quod trepidas? satine salvae? dic mihi.
PA. Ere, primum te arbitrari id, quod res est, velim;
Quicquid huius factum 'st, culpa non factum 'st mea.
LA. Quid? PA. Recte sane interrogasti: oportuit
Rem praenarrasse me. Emit quendam Phaedria
Ministrum, quem dono huic daret. LA. Cui? PA. Thaïdi.
LA. Emit? perii hercle. Quanti? PA. Viginti minis.
LA. Actum 'st. PA. Tum quandam fidicinam amat hic Chaerea.
LA. Hem! quid? amat? an scit iam ille quoque rem perdere?
An in astu venit? aliud ex alio malum.
PA. Ere, ne me spectes: me impulsore haec non facit.
LA. Omitte de te dicere: ego te, furcifer, [*shakes his stick at him.*]
Si vivo—. Sed istuc, quicquid est, primum expedi.
PA. Is pro illo famulo ad Thaïdem hanc deductus est.

LA. Pro famulon'? PA. Sic est. Pro fugitivo hunc postea
Comprendere intus, et constrinxere. [*breaks down.*] LA. Occidi.
PA. Audaciam mulierum specta. LA. Numquid est
Aliud mali damnive, quod non dixeris,
Relicuom? PA. Tantum est. LA. Cesso huc introrumpere?
[*rushes frantically into* THAIS' *house.*]
PA. Non dubium est, quin mihi magnum ex hac re sit malum,
Nisi quia necessus fuit hoc facere. Id gaudeo,
Propter me hisce aliquid esse eventurum mali:
Nam iamdiu aliquam causam quaerebat senex,
Quamobrem insigne aliquid faceret iis: nunc repperit.

SCAENA VI

PYTHIAS. PARMENO

[*Re-enter* PYTHIAS *in great glee; she pretends not to see* PARMENO.]

PY. Numquam edepol quicquam iamdiu, quod magis vellem evenire,
Mi evenit, quam quod modo senex intro ad nos venit errans.
[*going into a fit of laughter.*] Mihi solae ridiculo fuit, quae, quid timeret, scibam.
PA. [*aside.*] Quid hoc autem 'st? PY. Nunc id prodeo, ut conveniam Parmenonem.
Sed ubi, obsecro, 'st? PA. [*aside.*] Me quaerit haec. PY. Atque eccum video: adibo. [*again laughing.*]
PA. Quid est, inepta? quid tibi vis? quid rides? pergin'? PY. Perii: [*holding both her sides.*]
Defessa iam sum misera te ridendo. PA. Quid ita? PY. Rogitas?

Numquam pol hominem stultiorem vidi, nec videbo. Ah,
Non possum satis narrare quos ludos praebueris intus.
PA. Hem, quid dixisti, pessuma? an mentita es? etiam rides?
Itan' lepidum tibi visum est, scelus, nos irridere? PY. [*overcome.*] Nimium.
PA. Siquidem istuc impune habueris— PY. Verum? PA. Reddam hercle. PY. Credo:
Sed in diem istuc, Parmeno, est fortasse, quod minare:
Tu iam pendebis, qui stultum adulescentulum nobilitas
Flagitiis, et eundem indicas: uterque in te exempla edent.
PA. [*miserably.*] Nullus sum. PY. Hic pro illo munere tibi honos est habitus. Abeo. [*Exit laughing.*]
PA. [*ruefully.*] Egomet meo indicio miser, quasi sorex, hodie perii. [*Exit.*]

SCAENA VII

GNATHO. THRASO

[*Enter* THRASO *crestfallen with* GNATHO.]

GN. Quid nunc? qua spe, aut quo consilio huc imus? quid coeptas, Thraso?
TH. Egone? ut Thaïdi me dedam, et faciam quod iubeat. GN. Quid est?
TH. Qui minus, quam Hercules servivit Omphalae? GN. Exemplum placet.
[*aside.*] Vtinam tibi commitigari videam sandalio caput!
Sed fores crepuerunt ab ea. TH. Perii: quid hoc autem 'st mali?
Hunc ego numquam videram etiam. Quidnam hic properans prosilit?

SCAENA VIII

CHAEREA. PARMENO. GNATHO. THRASO. PHAEDRIA

[CHAEREA *rushes excitedly from* THAIS' *house.*]

CH. O populares, ecquis me hodie vivit fortunatior?
Nemo hercle quisquam: nam in me plane di potestatem suam
Omnem ostendere, quoi tam subito tot congruerint commoda.
PA. [*aside.*] Quid hic laetus est? CH. O Parmeno mi, o mearum voluptatum omnium
Inventor, inceptor, perfector, scin' me in quibus sim gaudiis?
Scis Pamphilam meam inventam civem? PA. Audivi. CH. Scis sponsam mihi?
PA. Bene, ita me di ament, factum. GN. [*aside to* THRASO.] Audin' tu, hic quid ait? CH. Tum autem Phaedriae
Meo fratri gaudeo esse amorem omnem in tranquillo: una 'st domus:
Thaïs patri se commendavit: in clientelam et fidem
Nobis dedit se. PA. Fratris igitur Thaïs tota 'st. CH. Scilicet.
PA. Iam hoc aliud est, quod gaudeamus: miles pellitur foras.
CH. Tu frater, ubi ubi est, fac quamprimum haec audiat. PA. Visam domi. [*Exit into* LACHES' *house.*]
TH. Numquid, Gnatho, tu dubitas, quin ego nunc perpetuo perierim?
GN. Sine dubio, opinor. CH. Quid commemorem primum, aut laudem maxume?

Illumne, qui mihi dedit consilium ut facerem; an me, qui ausus siem
Incipere? an Fortunam collaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit,
Quae tot res, tantas, tam opportune in unum conclusit diem?
An mei patris festivitatem et facilitatem? O Iuppiter!
Serva, obsecro, haec bona nobis. PH. [*rushing out of* LACHES' *house.*] Di vostram fidem! incredibilia
Parmeno modo quae narravit! sed ubi 'st frater? CH. [*clapping him on the shoulder.*] Praesto adest.
PA. Gaudeo. CH. Satis credo. Nihil est Thaïde hac, frater, tua
Dignius quod ametur: ita nostrae omni 'st fautrix familiae. PH. Hui!
Mihi illam laudas? TH. [*aside to* GNATHO.] Perii: quanto minus spei est, tanto magis amo.
Obsecro, Gnatho, in te spes est. GN. Quid vis faciam? TH. Perfice hoc
Precibus, pretio, ut haeream in parte aliqua tandem apud Thaïdem.
GN. Difficile est. TH. Si quid conlubitum 'st, novi te. Hoc si effeceris,
Quodvis donum praemium a me optato, id optatum feres.
GN. Itane? TH. Sic erit. GN. Si efficio hoc, postulo ut mihi tua domus,
Te praesente, absente, pateat; invocato ut sit locus
Semper. TH. Do fidem futurum. GN. [*approaching* PHAEDRIA.] Accingar. PH. Quem ego hic audio?
O Gnatho! GN. [*effusively.*] Salvete. PH. [*coldly.*] Tu fortasse, quae facta hic sient,
Nescis. GN. Scio. PH. Cur te ergo in his conspicor regionibus?

GN. Vobis fretus. PH. Scin' quam fretus? [*emphatically.*] miles, edico tibi,
Si te in platea offendero hac post umquam, quod dicas mihi,
'Alium quaerebam; iter hac habui': periisti. Vos plaudite.

NOTES

1. **igitur,** perhaps rather 'in the circumstances' than exactly 'therefore'. The former meaning was the older, but in that sense the word usually comes first in the sentence.

faciam : eam. These subjunctives are not well named deliberative, for (i) the deliberation is not in the mood but in the interrogative, (ii) they can be as well addressed to another as to oneself, and (iii) the indicative can as readily be used as the subjunctive, the difference being no more than that between 'what am I to do next'? and 'what do I do next'? Mr. Duff on Juvenal iii. 296 tries to distinguish between the subjunctive as expecting and the indicative as not expecting an answer, but this will not hold, at any rate for the Comedians and Virgil. Thus below in l. 601 *quid nunc agimus*? and l. 604 *iam dimitto exercitum*? answers are certainly expected and actually given. So And. 315 *adeone ad eum*? Adel. 538 *quid agimus*? Virg. Aen. iii. 88 *quem sequimur*? The indicative is somewhat more colloquial than the subjunctive.

2. **quom** : later *cum*.

ultro. It had been his custom to go without invitation.

ita anticipates the infinitive which, as keeping some of its original dative force, can depend upon *comparem*. He means 'for the enduring', which in formal prose would be expressed by an *ut* clause.

me comparem, 'make up my mind.'

3. Scan *puĕllarum*.

5. **prius,** sc. *est*. The mood is indicative because the statement is true apart from the truth or falsehood of the protasis: cf. *melius est*, *satius est*, 'it would be better.'

6. **incipies,** rather 'take in hand' than 'begin': cf. 718, 780.

neque is for *et non*, colloquial irregularity, and frequent in Livy.

naviter. Adverbs of this form, which probably show the suffix *-tero*, used in Gk. for comparatives, were in the case of *o*-stems largely supplanted by the forms in *-e*, originally ablatives in *-ed*: thus earlier *duriter*, later *dure*.

7. **nemo,** i.e. no messenger from Thais.

9. **actum est** is a forcible colloquialism for *actum erit*, as

periisti for *perieris*, 810. So in English 'If we stop, we are undone', where 'are undone' is a perfect.

ilicet = *i* (an old infinitive form) + *licet*, lit. 'you may go', but in colloquial use the same in sense as *actum est*: cf. 273. Later it was confounded with *ilico*, 'forthwith.'

11. **proin**, here as regularly a monosyllable, goes with an imperative used for encouragement or advice. This line is perhaps better given to Parmeno.

tu. The pronoun enforces a precept: cf. Virg. Georg. iv. 106 *tu regibus alas | eripe*; Hor. Car. I. ix. 15 *nec dulcis amores | sperne, puer, neque tu choreas.*

12. **quae res . . . eam.** The substantive belongs logically both to the antecedent and to the relative clause, and may be expressed with either or with both. Here expressed with the relative only.

modum, 'anything definite.'

16. **rursum.** This adverb is in form a neuter accusative. The nominative *rursus* (i. e. *reversus*), which was at first used in its proper participial sense, came to be used as an adverb and supplanted *rursum*: cf. *aliorsum*, *horsum*, *deorsum*, &c.

postules, 'expect,' takes an infinitive on the analogy of *cupio*, &c.

19. **quod . . . cogitas,** 'as for your thinking.'

tute. The particle like *-met* and *-pte* strengthens the pronoun.

20. **illam,** sc. *amem.*

illum, sc. *praeposuit mihi.*

me, sc. *exclusit.*

quae non, sc. *me excepit heri.*

sine modo implies a threat: 'pardon me.'

21. **mori me malim** here hardly differs from *mori malim*, but see on 187.

qui = *qualis*: cf. 235, 300, 589.

siem, in form an athematic optative, is used as a subjunctive. The plural was *simus*, whence arose *sim*, by which *siem* was supplanted.

22. **mehercle**: disyllabic as regularly.

falsā lácrŭmula. In very early Latin the word-stress in a quadrisyllable came on the first syllable, and this usage seems to have survived in words of the type ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏓. Hence there is here no violation of the rule that in a dactylic foot a word-stress must, except in the first foot of a line, come on the second syllable: cf. 34, 100, 120, &c.

lacrumula. The diminutive is contemptuous, as in 212.

23. **misere vix vi** seems to be a colloquial climax, in which case *misere* has the sense of 'not easily', but it may be taken with *ferendo*.

25. **ei** and **ŏ ĭndignum** : see Prosody.

27. **taedet,** sc. *me amoris.*

28. **agam.** The subjunctive in the dependent question represents a subjunctive in the direct : cf. 653, &c.

29. **nisi,** i. e. *nil est quod agas nisi.*

captum. The slave speaks of his master as a prisoner of war.

30. **at,** ἀλλά, 'at any rate.'

quanti queas, ὅσου ἂν δυνηθῇς, but in Latin the subjunctive is due to the dependence on another subjunctive, as *queas* in 29.

31. **ne te adflictes.** Probably not a command but dependent upon *ut* above. Originally *ne* was a simple negative. An affirmative sentence, *faciam cogites* (cf. 139), would have for its negative *faciam ne cogites.* Then in both forms *ut* was inserted. Later when *non* supplanted *ne* as the usual negative, *ut* was dropped in the negative form, but *ut ne* is found as late as Cicero's time, and colloquially, it is probable, lasted to a much later time. The final *ut ne* is in 698.

34. **eccam** probably = *ecce ham*, the form of *hanc* without the pronominal suffix *-ce*, but some take it for *ecce eam.*

calamitas seems originally to have meant 'hail', and thence anything destructive to crops.

36. **illud,** ἐκεῖνο, anticipates the *quod* clause. In English we say not 'that' but 'this'. Scan *nĕ ĭllud.*

37. **atque** perhaps goes with *gravius* as well as with *aliorsum.* The use of it for *quam* is colloquial, but also occurs in poetry and in late prose.

38. **totus tremo,** 'I quiver all over.' The use of this adjective is found also in written prose, but the corresponding negative, e. g. *nullus moneas*, 159, is colloquial.

40. **iam calesces.** With a future *iam*, 'at once,' is stronger than *mox*, 'after a time': cf. 162.

plus satis. With *amplius*, *longius*, *plus*, and *minus* this form, which means 'enough and more', is more usual than *plus quam satis*, &c.

41. Scan *quĭs hĭc lŏquĭtŭr ĕhĕm tun'*. The line opens with a proceleusmatic followed by a tribrach.

tun' hic eras? παρῆσθα ἄρα σύ; When what has for some time been true is for the first time recognized the imperfect is idiomatic, but in Latin the use is almost confined to the verb *sum.*

42. **quor**: later *cur*, from *qua re*.

ceterum, δ' οὖν, 'that's all very well, but.'

45. **missa face**, 'drop' = *mitte*.

face. In Terence's time *face*, *dice*, and *duce* could still be used. The loss of the final vowel was caused or helped by the existence of such athematic forms as *fer*, *em*, *dŏ*.

47. **fieret** is impersonal and the following clause definitive.

fīeret. The original long vowel. It is sometimes said that the quantity is always retained when the word ends the line, but this will not do for a reason, since words were not pronounced so as to scan, but scanned as they were pronounced.

50. **ne crucia**. The imperative in direct prohibitions died out later except in poetry.

53. **praĕ amore**. The prepositional phrase is spoken as one word; cf. 119, &c.

exclusti. Such forms are probably not contractions but older forms of the sigmatic aorist afterwards supplanted by the longer forms; cf. *dixti*, *amisti*.

55. **iussi**. In old Latin a dependent question is often in the indicative; cf. 687.

56. **potin'**. The form *potis* is used for all genders. Here it is masculine.

57. **lege**, 'condition,' the original meaning: cf. Virg. Georg. iv. 487 *namque hanc dederat Proserpina legem*.

61. **taceri**: impersonal.

dicito. The suffix, the ablative of the stem seen in *tum* and *tam* meant originally 'thereupon', and hence the form is used in emphatic commands of the future. There is a good example in 644.

62. **Samia**. Probably the final vowel is long as in Greek.

69. **hoc** = *huc*. Both forms are accusative and were at first used indifferently, then specialized: cf. 314, 398. Virgil, who liked an occasional archaism, uses *hoc* for hither in Aen. viii. 423 *hoc tunc Ignipotens caelo descendit ab alto*.

70. **unde**, 'from whom,' is a true ablative pronoun, as often in Cicero: so *ubi* 240.

74. Scan *ĕgŏ cŭm ĭllo* with a proceleusmatic. To elide *cum* would give a false emphasis to *illo*.

76, 77. **interea** and **interea loci**, 'after a time.' The case is perhaps locative. The meaning of 'time' was kept by *locus* in the phrase *in loco*, ἐν καιρῷ. In Virgil *interea* often means not 'meanwhile' but 'after a time'.

81. **hoc agite**, 'attend.' The negative is *aliud agere* or as in 274 *alias res agere*.

81. **amabo,** 'please.'

82. Scan *ĕiŭs.*

84. **fidibus scire.** There is no conscious ellipse, though the original phrase may have had *canere* or *uti*. The ablative is used as the adverb in *Graece scire*, &c.

91. **apud me.** Here the pronoun is enclitic and *dm* make long position for *u*. In 185 the preposition is proclitic and scans *apŭd saeclum.*

Scan *nĕ ŭbi.*

100. **id adiuta me,** 'help me in this.' The accusative is used in the same way with intransitive verbs, and is usually either, as here, a neuter pronoun or a general word like *omnia*: cf. Cic. de Or. I. ix. 35 *cetera adsentior Crasso*, and below 192, 249, 314, 756.

103. **cum istis factis,** 'since your doings are what they are.' It seems less likely that the prepositional phrase goes adjectivally with *tibi*.

104. **perdoluit,** 'he has felt it.' If however the subject be Thais, the meaning must be that she must have shrunk at his words.

105. **nescibam.** Such forms, older than *nesciebam*, &c., died out in written prose, but survived in poetical and country use: cf. *scibis* 595.

110. **nisi si.** The pleonasm is also Ciceronian.

si illum. The pronoun being emphatic *si* suffers elision. For the same reason scan *mĕ ămas*, while the following pronouns being unemphatic we must scan *ĭstam* and *nĕ ĭllum.*

112. **cĕdŏ** is formed of the pronoun *cĕ* (English 'he'), seen in *hunc*, *nunc*, &c., and *do* the original imperative of *dare*. The verb *do* does not belong to the first conjugation, but was assimilated to it in some forms, e.g. *das*, *da*. Here *cedo* means 'tell me', in 566 'bring up', sometimes 'hand me here'.

114. **claudier.** Such old infinitive forms survived in later poetry, e.g. Virgil's *dominarier*, Horace's *spargier*.

115. **Aethíopia.** The stress as in *lacrumula* 22.

118. **reginae,** 'great ladies.' A like sense of *rex* is very common.

120. **tamen,** like ὅμως, sometimes appears in the concessive clause.

121. **quid istic?** In this formula of assent, 'oh, very well,' *istic* is the adverb and there is an ellipse, but hardly a conscious one, of *dicis* or some like word.

133. **ne fiant,** sc. *vereor.*

isti, i.e. the two days, the word for which is always *biduom.*

134. **nil**: emphatic for *non*, as old English 'nothing afraid'.

nil moror seems to have been first used by a judge in dismissing a case. Thence it passed through the meaning of 'ignore' to that of 'dislike'. Cf. Hor. Ep. I. xv. 16 *vina nihil moror illius orae*. Here Phaedria means 'I object'.

136. *tĕ ămō*. The hiatus shows that the pronoun is emphatic, i.e. in this case affectionate.

137. **hoc**, 'the next,' as in 205. With a past or present verb it would mean 'the last'.

139. **maxume**, μάλιστα, 'by all means,' 'certainly.'

141. **numquid vis aliud?** The usual formula of leave-taking: 'anything more I can do for you?'

egone quid velim? When a speaker before answering a question repeats the words of the interrogator he changes the verb into the subjunctive with an ellipse of *quaerisne an*: cf. 309, 458, 481. So in Greek the indirect interrogatives, ὅπως, ὁπότε, and the like are used.

143. **mĕ ames.** The emphatic pronoun in hiatus, whereas below *te* unemphatic is elided.

152. **quicquid huius.** The genitive is called that of the indefinite whole, and is classed with such phrases as *hoc morbi* 164, *istuc ornati* 176. Since *hoc morbi* means the same as *hic morbus* the genitive might be classed as one of definition.

154. **adeo**, 'very.'

156. **dum venit.** With *dum* the present indicative is a common substitute for the logical present subjunctive or future perfect.

157. **quod poteris.** It is possible that *quod* is a shortened form of *quoad* as in 366, but more likely the construction is as in *quantum potest*.

161. **perpeti**, ὥστε ὑπομεῖναι, consecutive infinitive.

163. **opus**, 'farm work': so *opera*, 'farm labourer.'

usque = *usque eo*.

164. **di boni**: an exclamation, not a prayer: cf. 171.

Scan *quid hŏc morbi*.

169. **honesta**, 'beautiful': cf. 283, 372. So always in Virgil.

me turpiter dabo, 'I shall make a wretched show.' The phrase is colloquial. For *do* see on 229.

172. **hoc adeo**, 'just this.' This usage of *adeo* is found with pronouns, numerals, and adverbs: cf. 186.

173. **loci**, 'rank,' as in 180.

hinc, sc. *Athenis*, i.e. an Athenian.

176. **ornati.** The common speech and some men of letters eschewed, as far as possible, the fourth declension.

176. **perdidi,** 'have run through,' not 'have lost'.

177. **atque,** 'and what's more.'

179. **itan' parasti te?** 'have you brought yourself to this?' **relicua**: always four syllables in the comedians.

181. **quaĕ habitudo**: see on 143.

habitudo, 'plumpness': so *habilior*, 'rather plump.'

182. **nil quom 'st.** In the comedians both causal *quom* and concessive *quom* are common with the indicative: cf. 395.

183. **ridiculus,** 'a jester,' as a parasite was expected to be.

184. **fieri,** sc. *hoc*.

tota via is like our slang expression 'all along the line'.

185. **fuit**: monosyllabic, or the last letter is dropt.

apŭd saeclum. Though this would scan as it stands, it is probable that the pronunciation would be better expressed by *apusaeclum*.

saeclum. In such forms with the suffix *-tlo* later prose usage inserted the parasitic *u* which the comedians sometimes write for convenience of scansion.

186. **novom,** καινόν, 'novel,' 'new-fashioned.'

187. **esse se volunt,** 'set up for being': *esse volunt*, 'are ready to be.'

188. **hisce.** This nominative is a double plural formed by adding the plural termination *s* to the plural *hi*: cf. English 'kine'. It occurs again below, and in the form *his* is put by Virgil into a shepherd's mouth. Usually *hisce* precedes vowels, *his* consonants.

190. **negant.** The verb *nego* (*nec* + *aio*), though assimilated to the first conjugation, remained the negative of *aio*. In old Latin *nec* often means 'not'.

191. **imperavi mihi adsentari.** The infinitive stands as an accusative object to *imperavi* where later prose usage preferred an *ut* clause.

195. **opperiri.** The MSS. give *Thaidis* with a false scansion. Clearly *Thaidis* was a marginal note meant to define *ostium*, and by creeping into the text displaced the genuine reading which was conjecturally restored by Bentley.

196. **frigent,** i. e. find no favour. So in *The Merchant of Venice* the scroll tells the Prince of Morocco 'Your suit is cold'.

199. **summum suom.** Sometimes *amicum* is expressed, as in Phor. 35 *amicus summus meus*.

201. **qui dum?** πῶς δή; The emphatic enclitic, as in *primum dum*, is the accusative of a pronominal stem used adverbially.

204. **omnium ....** The sentiment is general, almost proverbial.

206. **deorsum** : probably disyllabic.

207. **soleo,** sc. *beare*, the ellipse being usual.

208. **profectus fueras** : see on 488.

209. **nusquam** is colloquial in this sense. Compare the double usage of *intus* and our 'where'.

operae, 'help,' 'service.' *operam dare* has also the sense of 'take pains'.

210. **īstam** : emphatic and scornful.

211. **numquem . . . .** The implication is that Parmeno is refused admittance.

212. **digitulo.** To obtain admittance it was usual either to rap or to kick at the door. Thus Horace makes death kick at our doors. Here it is implied that now Gnatho can obtain admittance by the gentlest tap of a little finger, but the time will come when his loudest kick will receive no attention.

213. **ne,** etymologically rather νή than ναί, always precedes a pronoun.

faxo is probably like τάξω, an aorist subjunctive, but, also like τάξω, is used as a future.

faxo insultabis. This paratax, a survival of earlier usage, is more common in the comedians than the syntactical *faciam ut insultes* : cf. 469.

216. **placeant** : the generic use of the consecutive subjunctive.

218. **qui,** 'how.'

custos, περίπολος. There was a guard to the harbour and arsenal.

publice, δημοσίᾳ, 'on public service.'

219. **non temere,** οὐκ ἐτός, 'not without purpose.' The word is an old ablative meaning originally 'in the dark'.

nescioquid is spoken as one word, trisyllabic with the stress on the penultimate. Bentley's *nescío* gives a false dactyl : see on 22.

221. **neque . . .,** 'the girl is lost and so am I.' He plays on two meanings of *nusquam*.

222. **insistam** is used in its original sense.

223. **ubi ubi** is the locative of *quisquis* and must have been pronounced *úbubi.*

diu : monosyllabic ; so *dehinc*, as regularly.

226. **ŏ infortunatum** : cf. *ŏ ĭndignum* 25.

227. **hic . . . .** There is a colloquial anacoluthon. The formal sentence would run, 'This fellow is one, who, if he starts, will so go on that his brother will be child's play to him.'

229. **dabit,** 'will do.' In this sense *do* represents not δίδωμι

but τίθημι, of which in some compounds, as *condo*, it is the etymological representative. Since another representative of τίθημι was *facio*, much confusion arose between *do* and *facio*. Thus in *multi me anni dubiam dant* the verb *do* has the sense of 'make', and in *huic ego die nomen Trinummo facio* the verb *facio* has the sense of 'give'.

praĕut.

230. **ut** in this euctic sense in Terence competes with and was afterwards supplanted by *utinam*.

illum senium: construction to the sense, as in φίλε τέκνον. For *senium* see 694 note.

deae: monosyllabic.

231. **adeo** and **tum** both mean 'moreover', as the latter often does in Virgil.

232. **alacris.** This masculine form is found once in Virgil. A like form is *acris*.

235. **ostenderis**, 'you may show.' This is an aorist, not a perfect, in sense the same as *ostendas*. The subjunctive is permissive as in 308. So *oderint dum metuant*.

239. **age, inepte**, 'come, come, silly.'

sis = si *vis*, as *sultis = si voltis*, *sodes = si audes*: cf. 552, 589.

240. **sic**: MSS. *sive*, Fleckeisen cor. Here *sic* is a pleonasm with *adeo*.

242. **gracilae.** Other adjectives which afterwards took the form in *-is* are *hilarus*, *magnanimus*.

243. **amantur** is ironical. Athenians were not always devoted husbands.

244. **verus.** She did not use cosmetics. A fashionable one was white lead, *cerussa*.

245. **ipsus.** This by-form of *ipse* was in early Latin regular with a reflexive and at times used without one.

246. **meā rēfert.**

247. **cuia.** A colloquial adjective formed from the genitive *cuius* used as a possessive. Virgil puts it into a shepherd's mouth.

tantundem, sc. *scio*.

248. **ne id quidem**, οὐδὲ τοῦτο, 'not that either,' a less common sense than 'not even that'. Scan *nĕ ĭd quidem*.

251. **felicitates** . . . So we might say 'all my good luck is bad luck'.

252. **quid hoc est sceleris?** From the sense of 'wickedness' *scelus* comes to mean 'a piece of mischief', and hence colloquially 'a misfortune', i.e. one due to guilt but not necessarily the

guilt of him who suffers it. Thus in Plaut. Capt. 762 Hegio says *quod hoc est scelus?* | *quasi in orbitatem liberos produxerim*, where it is merely misfortune and not guilt that he attributes to himself, and Martial VII. xiv. 1 uses *infandum scelus* of the loss of a favourite slave. It seems that this colloquial sense is to be ascribed to the word in Virg. Ecl. ix. 17 *heu, cadit in quemquam tantum scelus?* though apparently this has escaped his commentators. Virgil sprinkles the artificial and literary speech of his shepherds with colloquial archaisms, much as Euripides balanced his modernisms by the revival of Homeric forms.

254. **quidni?** lit. 'how not?' i.e. of course I do. As in *quippini* the original simple negative sense of *ni* is preserved. From its use in such forms as *ni hoc facies, poenas dabis*, 'you won't do this, very well, you shall be punished,' *ni* came to be treated as an equivalent of *nisi*, which in fact it helps to compound.

255. **enĭm vero** should logically be spelt *énivero.*

256. Probably *năm ĭncommoda.*

257. **liquet** seems to be used in the sense of *licet.* It is used normally by a judge in the sense of 'I can decide' or 'the case is clear to me'.

259. **cum minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit.** He passes colloquially from the subjunctive of concession to the indicative.

260. **monstri simile 'st,** 'the devil's in it.'

261. **quam longe quidem,** 'from ever so far.'

264. **scin' quid volebam?** In old Latin the indicative is freely used in dependent questions.

te volebam, 'I wished to speak with you,' the usual sense in comedy.

est mihi iudicium, 'I have a suit on.' The colloquial present with *cras* as in English with 'to-morrow'.

265. **ut nunties** depends upon *velim* understood from *volebam*, but, if *velim* were expressed, *ut* would not be.

266. **advocatus.** A suitor was accompanied into court by friends who might advise him and perhaps influence the jury in his favour.

267. **abiit hora.** Hotspur's impatience exaggerated even more: 'I'll tell thee what, | He held me last night at the least nine hours | In reckoning up the several devils' names | That were his lackeys,' 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i.

269. **illa** is to be scanned *ill'.*

commodum, 'just then,' sometimes means 'opportunely'.

271. **nulla** is the complement, 'not to be seen.'

272. **scilicet,** 'I take it.'

274. **conclamatum 'st.** A colloquialism from the *verba novissima* at a funeral. So in Phor. 943 Chremes says *sepultus sum* in climax with *nullus sum*, meaning 'all is over, I am done for'.

279. **potens,** δυνατός, 'rich,' as often in Horace, &c. So in Psalm cv. 36 'feeble' = poor.

280. **partes,** lit. a part in a play.

284. **quatietur.** The uncompounded verb implies somewhat more force than the usual *excutietur*.

289. **me,** sc. *vis*.

291. **detur,** 'sent': cf. *litteras dare*.

292. **summa forma conservam.** In prose such a general word as *puellam* must be written with the ablative of quality. Poets sometimes follow the colloquial use as Hor. Car. III. ix. 7 *multi Lydia nominis*.

296. **capias** and the following subjunctives depend upon *quid si*.

297. **ducam.** The hiatus, as in 329, is due to the change of speaker. To avoid it some edd. give *deducam* and Bentley in 329 read *hominum 'st*.

298. **illis.** The archaic gen. sing. like *alis*. Some edd. needlessly give *illius*. Scan *tŭ ĭllis*.

illum: sc. *frui posse*.

303. **nunciam** is *nunci* or *nunce + am*. The former is the full form of *nunc* (*num + ce*), the latter the accusative suffix seen in *perperam*, &c. Perhaps **quoniam** is *quoni + am*. The word *nunciam* is trisyllabic and refers to the immediate future, 'at once.'

orna me, 'dress me,' i.e. for the part of a footman.

quantum potest, 'as soon as possible,' the regular colloquial sense: cf. 626 and *quantum queo* 635.

306. **calidum**: cf. 'hot haste', 'hot for it'.

307. **īstaec**: emphatic with stress on the first syllable.

in me cudetur faba. The pronoun seems to be ablative, 'in my case.' He means 'I shall be the bean to be ground while you will escape punishment'. Cf. our phrases 'to pass through the mill', 'to grind down'.

309. **atque,** 'and more.'

311. **magnas,** sc. *ain'*.

329. **hominum. Immo.** Hiatus is allowed where there is a change of speaker: cf. 502.

nullorum. Thraso would take this to mean that the king

had no need for any friends but him; the audience that, if the king had no intimate friend but Thraso, he might be said to have none at all, for Thraso was not worth counting.

332. **misere,** 'horribly,' a common colloquialism: cf. Ad. 522 *misere cupio.*

338. **di vostram fidem,** originally an appeal for protection, with *obsecro* understood, came to be a mere exclamation like our 'good heavens!'

340. **tetigerim.** So Miranda of her father, 'Never till this day | Saw I him touch'd with anger so distemper'd'; *Tempest* IV. i.

344. **peplum trahebam,** 'I had on a trailing gown.'

348. **vetus,** 'hackneyed,' 'a Joe Miller.'

350. **dolet.** Either *dolet* is for *doluit*, 'your joke must have hurt him,' or *mihi* is understood, 'I am sorry you were so witty at the cost of one so young and a gentleman too.' The latter is more subtle flattery, implying that the wit would have served to crush even an older man, less sensitive and more capable of a repartee.

352. **emoriri.** This infinitive, which shows the tendency to bring verbs into one of the usual conjugations, failed to supplant the older form.

357. **dedit,** ἔθηκε: cf. 229 note.

360. **ex homine natum,** 'of human race.' Could a human being sink so low?

non moror: not in the sense of *nil moror* 134.

361. **quasi nunc exeam** = *me nunc exire.*

362. **ēs**: the original quantity.

363. **hodie** is emphatic. After to-day she will not go with Thraso.

366. **quod** = *quoad.*

368. **nostri,** sc. *doni*, or it may come from *nos* and stand brachylogically for *donorum nostrorum.* In the Comedians *similis* always takes a genitive.

370. Distinguish *en*, 'see,' *em*, 'take,' and *hem* used in grief, alarm, disgust, &c.

372. **ita me di ament,** lit. 'may the gods love me only on this condition': tr. 'as I hope to be saved'.

374. **periclum,** 'trial,' the original meaning, in frequent use of trials at law. The passage is amusingly imitated in a burlesque of Lord Houghton's where the paragon is Telemachus.

Examine him outside and in, I'd thank ye,
Morals Parisian, manners perfect Yankee.
All languages, but he prefers to speak
Something between Northamptonshire and Greek.

And as for knowledge, give him but the cue well
And he will be omniscient as Whewell.

376. **dabo**, 'show,' hence 'warrant'.

382. **sat habet**, 'he is satisfied.'

384. **nam**, 'yes, for—' Scan *miseriquè năm hercle.*

385. **qui pararet**, 'means to buy.' In this sense *paro* tended to supplant *emo*: cf. Italian *comprare.*

387. **qui induxeris**: causal subjunctive, as in 567.

388. **e flamma.** At Athens a honey-cake was put beside a corpse as an offering to Cerberus, but here the reference may be to the Roman custom of burning food with the corpse: cf. Virg. Aen. vi. 225 *congesta cremantur* | *turea dona, dapes.* The man who would steal from a pyre would stick at nothing to get a dinner.

389. **iamne imus?** 'do we start at once?' i.e. why don't we?

390. **poste.** The original form of *post*, seen in *postea*, &c.

393. **simiu 's.** The MSS. give *similis es*, for which Bentley read *simia 's*, Fleckeisen *simius 's*. Gnatho must have some ground for laughing and even Thraso could not think *similis* to be a piece of his own wit.

396. **abi prae.** In old Latin some adverbs, which were afterwards used only as prepositions, kept their original force. So in Attic prose πρός, 'moreover,' and in verse also ἐν and ξύν.

397. **fiat**, 'be it so.' Perhaps we should read *fiet* with Fleckeisen.

398. **hoc**: see 69 note.

401. **quid?** 'stop.'

405. **dabit**, θήσει, 'will cause.'

408. **roget quis.** The subjunctive is hypothetical without *si* and the present is graphic for the pluperfect. The sense of the apodosis is in the words *ne noram quidem.* He might with dull accuracy have said *si quis me rogasset, respondissem* (or *respondere potui*) *me ne novisse quidem.*

410. **ait fecisse**, sc. *se*, a common colloquial ellipse.

rem divinam fecisse, 'had made a sacrifice.' Like ῥέζω *facio* is common in this sense, the victim, if expressed, being in the ablative.

414. **friget**, sc. *sermo.* Our metaphor is 'flagged'.

416. **Sunii.** If the word were not Greek but Latin the locative would be *Suni.*

417. **avellere**: colloquial present for future, as in Virg. Aen. iv. 338 *neque ego hanc abscondere furto* | *speravi, ne finge, fugam.*

419. **perit** is more likely graphic present than contracted perfect.

422. **ut est audacia**, 'such is her impudence': cf. Ad. 389 *ut est dementia.*

425. **misit orare.** The infinitive of purpose, which is found in classical poetry after *do*, *dono*, *trado*, and seems to have been regular in the phrase *bibere da*, is frequent in old Latin after verbs of motion such as *eo* and *mitto*, just as Horace uses it after *ago*: see l. 2. note.

429. **maxumo te orabat opere.** The division here shows that *magno opere* should be written as two words.

433. **malam rem hinc ibis**: the old use of the accusative without a preposition (cf. *exequias ire*), but Terence has also the later *in malam rem.*

434. **ut transeas**, sc. *orat te.*

435. **ad militem**, to the captain's: cf. 469, 529, 754, 774.

436. **inter vias**, 'on the way.' As ὁδός is the abstract substantive of ἔρχομαι, so sometimes *via* of *eo.*

441. **male me habens**, ταλαιπώρως ἔχων, 'in distress of mind.'

442. **devorticulum** is a lane leading down (*de*) from the high-road.

447. **extrema linea.** The proverbial expression is perhaps taken from the theatre, where *lineae* were barriers. The man in the pit gazes at a beauty in a private box.

456. **absente nobis**: a natural construction to the sense like the 'you was' of the eighteenth century.

458. **in' hinc**, 'won't you be off,' i.e. go along with you.

460. **famulum quem.** The antecedent is attracted to the case of the relative as in *Henry the Fifth's* 'He which hath no stomach to this fight, | Let him depart'.

469. **ad nos**, παρ' ἡμᾶς.

iam, 'at once,' goes with *scies.*

470. **capta fui**: see 488 note. The phrase here is Newman's.

471. **miserae**, sc. *mihi.*

472. **nam**, 'for else.' Scan *năm īllum ălĭquo* with a paraceleusmatic.

474. **male conciliate**, 'you vile bargain.' Cicero also uses the verb in this sense of 'buy'.

476. **huc reditio.** In old Latin, as in Greek, verbal nouns could take a verbal construction, e.g. *tactio hunc, iusta orator.*

477. **cessassem**, 'had lingered.'

478. **adornarat fugam**, 'had got ready his flight,' i.e. was just about to bolt.

483. **nostrarum**: genitive feminine of *nos.* The masculine form *nostrum* was usually substituted for it and is the only form in later use. Etymologically both forms are not from *nos* but from *noster*, but the original genitive of *nos* is not found in extant Latin.

quisquam. This is the only form of the feminine nomina-

tive and is rare. The feminine *quaequam* is an invention of the lexicons.

485. **namque**, 'yes, for—.'

488. **exornatus fuit.** This form of the perfect refers to a past state, not to a past act, and answers to the Greek pluperfect ἐκεκόσμητο.

494. **colore mustelino.** Menander wrote γαλεώτης γέρων, 'a lizardly old wretch,' and Terence mistook the word for γαλῆ, a weasel.

495. **egerim.** Bentley conjectured *emerim*, perhaps rightly.

500. **quăm habes.**

501. **monstrum hominis.** The genitive of definition is natural in phrases of admiration or contempt, e.g. *scelus hominis*, *miracula rerum*, like Jack Absolute's 'devil of a fellow' and the Irishman's 'broth of a boy'.

502. **quando**: see 329 note.

505. **dedīt** with the original long vowel, but the reading is doubtful.

508. **belua** = *asina*.

509. **quod dicat** = *si quid dicat*.

511. **Chaereā**: with Greek quantity, as usual in polysyllables, whereas *Getă*.

514. **etiam** = *etiam nunc*.

credas: potential.

518. **malo**, 'punishment.' The word is especially used of the corporal punishment of slaves: cf. 748.

520. **honeste**, 'creditably': cf. 661.

523. **sic est.** These words are sometimes given to Dorio.

524. **dare verba**, 'to cheat': cf. 623.

525. **pulchre**, 'finely.'

531. **dixit ut sequerere.** In this sense *dico* is followed by the subjunctive with or without *ut*, as in Horace's *dic et argutae properet Neaerae*.

533. **minus** = *non*.

538. **enim**, 'indeed.'

540. **adeo**, 'moreover.'

542. **huius**: monosyllabic as in 591.

547. **cavĕ.** This shortening resisted literary purism and is found in Catullus and Horace.

549. **monumentis**, γνωρίσμασι. An infant had suspended to its neck a rattle, *crepundia*, which would serve to identify it if it were lost or stolen.

551. **militem** depends on *viden'*.

quantas is exclamatory, 'ever so great.'

552. **mi homo**, 'young gentleman,' 'my good sir.'

558. **in ius,** 'into court,' 'before a magistrate.'

559. **praesenti,** 'undaunted.'

attolle pallium. Is it literal or metaphorical? He may have let his cloak slip over his shoulder so as to impede his action, or the phrase may be equivalent to *accingere*, 'be zealous and active.'

561. **ut . . . accipiam,** lit. 'how can I put up with', is in sense the same as *mene accipere.*

565. **cornum**: old form of *cornu.*

566. **cedo,** 'bring up': see 112 note.

569. **qui,** 'how else.'

570. **malum,** 'the plague,' is an exclamation in questions.

573. **agit**: see 1 note, but here the question may merely express real or simulated impatience.

575. **quod videatur,** 'as for his possible seeming.'

576. **nimis,** 'very much': cf. 763.

578. **irruimus**: see note on line 1.

579. **omniā.** The long final vowel has the original quantity, neuter plurals being originally collective feminine singulars with a vowel long if pure as in *φιλία.* Virgil once has this archaic quantity where the verse *ictus* falls on the vowel, *dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto.* but verse *ictus* does not affect colloquial scansion.

armis, sc. *decernere.*

582. **do.** This verb like its compound *edo*, **τίκτω**, &c., has a tendency to use the present of a past act, thereby implying the lasting result, as in Virgil's *quem dat Sidonia Dido.*

dŏ ĭstam.

585. **quid cum illoc agas?** 'what can you have to do with him?'

cŭm ĭlloc probably and **cŭm ĕo** certainly.

591. **diei**: disyllabic; cf. *rei* 594, *spei* 798.

592. **tui**: monosyllabic, or scan *tŭĭ mē.*

593. **nisi abis**: colloquial for *nisi abieris.*

594. **tŭ hŏmo es**: an anapaest.

595. **scibis.** This future was supplanted by the form *scies*, originally an optative.

hui: a whistle of incredulity and derision.

596. **os durum,** 'brazen face.' So Cic. *nosti os hominis*, 'you know the fellow's impudence.' So we use 'face' and in slang 'cheek'.

adeo emphasizes *nunc*: 'I give you warning straight off.'

599. **furti.** The genitive with *adligo* on the analogy of *accuso.*

600. **quaere, qui respondeat,** i.e. you must look for some one else to answer you, for I shan't.

601. **quid nunc agimus?** cf. 1, 578, 604.

quin redeamus: lit. 'why should we not return?' but the interrogative sense is lost and the phrase comes to mean 'well, we had better return'. Hence *quin* ceased to be used in questions except when the question was nominal and no answer was expected. In Ciceronian Latin a real question had *cur non*.

603. **nolunt, ubi velis.** In general present suppositions the subjunctive is used regularly in the indefinite second person singular, rarely with other persons.

605. **domi** is the only form of the gen. in the comic poets.

domi focique memineris. An amusing parody of the words in which a general would encourage his men to fight.

> He sees his brood about thy knee
> And strikes a blow for them and thee.

607. **pergin'**. The word is specially used of going on in speaking.

610. **nuspiam,** i.e. not to be found.

615. **atqui,** 'certainly.'

619. **abĕst virgo.** The text, however, is Newman's.

620. **istucine interminata sum,** i.e. have you acted according to my instructions, which were given with threats. Thais in her anger does not well remember what she had said.

627. **facias.** The strict equivalent of *faciemus* of the oratio recta would be *facturi sitis* or *facturi simus*, but this is a clumsy periphrasis, and moreover, since *faciemus* is used in the sense of *faciamus*, would hardly be logical.

629. **tum**: see 231 note.

confidentia, 'assurance.' Cf. Virg. Georg. iv. 445 *nam quis te, iuvenum confidentissime, nostras | iussit adire domos?*

631. **dedita opera,** 'of set purpose,' *data opera*, 'attentively.'

635. **me,** sc. *dedi*.

638. **fui**=*factus sum*.

640. **meā,** sc. *rēfert*.

641. **vir** is ironical, since it would not properly be addressed to a slave but to a gentleman. So to the messenger who with a too hasty entry cries 'Where is my lady?' Portia replies 'Here: what would my lord?', *M. of V.* II. ix.

642. **satin',** 'quite.' Thais asks him whether he can justify his elopement.

644. **occidito**: see 61 note.

656. **fuerat.** This aoristic use of the pluperfect shows perhaps the original meaning of the tense. It is used to lay emphasis on the past nature of the action as a thing irrevocable: cf. Juvenal vi. 281 *olim convenerat*, 'we settled this long ago,' and cannot now reopen the question: cf. below 775.

659. **scito.** The usual form, *sci*, being of doubtful occurrence.
665. **emoriar**: future indicative.
666. **quid**: sc. *nolit* or *recuset* or the like.
669. **iit**: either monosyllabic or to be scanned with the latter syllable short before *quae*.
673. **optume** = *opportune*.
676. **virgo vero,** 'what girlish modesty!'
679. **qui**: ablative as in 688.
680. **supposivit.** This shows the original perfect of *pono* (*apo* + *sino*). When *posino* was reduced to *pono*, it was partly assimilated to such regular verbs of the third conjugation as *molo*.
683. **memoriter,** 'exactly.' It often means 'word for word'.
687. **si dis placet** is an exclamation with the force of our 'as I'm a sinner'.
688. **meo modo,** 'to my heart's content.'
694. **scelus.** The use of abstract for concrete gives edge to the abuse. Thus Surrey addresses Wolsey as 'thou scarlet sin', *K. Henry VIII*, III. ii.
695. **illuseris,** 'prove to have fooled us.' The tense implies that up to now it looks as if he had done so.
699. **exempla,** 'exemplary punishments': cf. 767 and the phrase *pessimis exemplis*.
indigna, 'horrible.' The usual meaning of *dignus* is 'fit'.
705. **hinc**: see on 173.
710. **se,** sc. *facturum esse*.
solet, sc. *fieri*.
715. **adeo,** 'moreover.'
716. **neque . . . et,** οὔτε . . . τε, 'both not . . . and.'
718. **incipiam**: see on 6.
721. **omne** is colloquial, 'the whole business.'
723. **odium,** 'weariness,' 'ennui.'
724. **satias**: disyllabic.
725. **sed ĕstne ille.**
729. **salvae,** sc. *sunt res*.
730. **arbitrari,** 'hear' or 'listen to', a sense found only in the comedians.
738. **in astu,** i. e. from the Piraeus to Athens.
741. **si vivo,** 'as sure as I am alive.'
747. **tantum est,** i. e. so much and no more, 'that's all.'
749. **necessus.** An old genitive suffix of consonant stems was *-os*, which became *-us*. Such genitive forms as *hominus*, *Caesarus* remained in country use as shown by inscriptions.

755. **solae.** This form of the dat. fem., like *alterae* and others, died out in literature.

756. **id prodeo.** Here the adverbial accusative used with an intransitive verb has the sense of *idcirco*.

762. **quid dixisti?** τί εἶπας; We more commonly use the present tense in such questions.

764. **verum?** 'really?'

765. **in diem**, 'for a future day,' opposed to *iam*, 'at once.'

766. **nobilitas flagitiis**, 'make notorious for ill-doings.'

767. **uterque**, i. e. Laches and Chaerea.

768. **munere**, either 'gift' or 'service'.

769. **sorex.** The shrewmouse is said to squeak when it lights on food.

774. **ab ea**: see on 435. The preposition indicates the direction from which the sound comes. The sound is made by the upright timber, *cardo*, to which the planks of the door are fastened. It creaks as it turns in the socket. Note that *cardo* is not a hinge, for there was none.

quid hŏc autem. Perhaps a case of *breves breviantes*, but the vowel of *hoc* was short, and when it appears to be long, as regularly in classical Latin, it perhaps doubled the consonant.

779. Scan *meā̆rū̆' volŭptatum.*

785. Scan *dedĭt se.*

786. **iam**, 'again.'

797. **hui.** Later editors have expelled this word, but, as Bentley says, *egregie iuvat sententiam.*

801. **si quid conlubitum est.** For the logical apodosis, *tu efficere potes*, he substitutes quite naturally *novi te.*

802. **feres**, 'you shall get.' So φέρομαι and more rarely φέρω.

803. **efficio**: colloquial and forcible for *effecero.*

805. **futurum**, sc. *id esse.*

808. **vobis fretus**, sc. *adsum.*

scin' quam. The phrase is regular in threats like our slang 'I'll let you know for what'. It may be rendered 'at your peril', or here, 'oh, you do, do you?'

809. **quod dicas**, lit. 'as for your possibly saying', almost = *si dicas.*

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DOMI MINA
INVS TIO
ILLV MEA